

Pay-as-You-Go Tax Plan; Americans Sent to Reich; Penalties in OPA Cases

The World's Day—January 12, 1943

Washington: 'Pay-as-You-Go' Tax Plan Offered

A "pay-as-you-go" income tax measure, along the lines of the Beardsley Ruml plan, was introduced by Senator Clark (D) of Missouri, chairman of a finance subcommittee.

Senator Green (D) of Rhode Island introduced a bill to expand the social security program with provisions for benefits in case of permanent total disability and hospitalization, in addition to the present death benefits. The bill also would extend social security to farm workers, domestic servants, employees of nonprofit organizations and of government units, and small employers.

Corn prices have been frozen by the Office of Price Administration on all exchanges and in every cash and local market of the United States. Prices were pegged generally at the highest levels prevailing Jan. 11. [Financial Page.]

A stagger system of periodic tire inspection, providing for less frequent examinations, has been substituted by the OPA for the Jan. 31 deadline set for the first inspection.

A goal of \$125,000,000 for the 1943 Red Cross War Fund has been announced. The campaign will be held in March.

Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes has disclosed receipt of a communication from President Roosevelt directing that Russia henceforth be given preference in shipments of war materials to the fighting fronts. Asked afterward to amplify his statement, Mr. Ickes told newsmen that the White House doubtless would be saying more on this subject soon.

Headed by Chairman Charles E. Wilson of the Aircraft Production Board, a group is on an inspection tour of aircraft plants which will take them eventually to the West Coast, a War Production Board spokesman disclosed.

The Office of Price Administration said that its local offices would issue "T" ration books for commercial motor vehicles after Feb. 1 only if the applicants have certificates of war necessity from the Office of Defense Transportation.

Mayor La Guardia of oil-thirsty New York urged that more tank cars be routed East from the Midwest, letting the Midwest itself depend more on hauls from oil fields in the southwest before a special Senate committee investigating the oil and gasoline shortage in the East.

Europe: U. S. Internees in France Sent to Reich
Americans interned at Lourdes, France, are being transferred to Germany under the State Department's protest at "this autocratic action." The group includes diplomatic and consular officers, press correspondents, Red Cross, and relief workers. [Page 7.]

Pierre Laval, in exchange for increased political power, has agreed to deliver 400,000 more French workmen and some French warships to Germany, the Fighting French said in London.

Bulgarian anger is rising against Germany and enormous crowds are said to have demonstrated against participation in the war, according to a British radio broadcast. For 10 days all telegraphic and telephone conversations between Bulgaria and the outside had been cut, the broadcast said.

Immediate reinforcement of Sweden's armed forces has been ordered, King Gustav V announced in opening Parliament. At same time it was disclosed that Sweden's new budget called for 2,060,000,000 crowns (\$492,340,000) of defense expenditures.

Herschel V. Johnson, United States Minister to Stockholm, has returned to his post after an extended absence during which he reported to Washington.

Australia's first Minister to the Soviet Union, William Slater, has arrived in Moscow, completing a flight of 26,000 miles from Australia by way of Washington.

Boston: Penalties Imposed for OPA Violations
Fines and jail sentences imposed for OPA violations in United States District Court today. [Page 5.]

Tavern keeper urges that liquor sales in taverns, cafes, and package stores be stopped at 9 p. m. [Page 2.]

Governor Saltonstall's seventh-month budget calls for expenditures totaling \$37,500,000. Biennial budget due early next week. [Page 4.]

Backing of Labor and Management in the Greater Boston United War Fund's campaign for \$7,500,000 was assured today, following announcement that the Industrial Relations Council will hold a Labor-Management Conference at the Hotel Statler on Jan. 20. [Page 2.]

The Massachusetts Department of Public Health recommended an Amendment to extend application of the State slaughtering laws to provide for inspection of horse and goat meat.

Americas: Argentina Asks Reich to Recall Aide
Argentina, which is alone with Chile among Western Hemisphere nations still maintaining relations with the Axis, has announced that it requested Germany to recall Capt. Dietrich Niebuhr, Naval Attaché of the German Embassy, who is accused of espionage.

Orient: China Hails Ending of Foreign Rights
Chinese press hailed treaties ending American and British extraterritorial rights in China, but a few misgivings were heard. [Page 7.]

French Indo-China has entered into a new agreement with Japan covering the export of rice and other grain. An earlier agreement, imposed by Japan, called for annual export of 700,000 tons of rice to Japan.

A new Japanese college to train leaders to work on the Asiatic mainland under wartime conditions will be opened shortly in the buildings of the University of Shanghai, according to the Tokyo radio.

National: Chicago Mayor Seeks Another Term
Edward J. Kelly, Democratic Mayor of Chicago since 1933, gave notice that he would campaign for another four-year term by filing nominating petitions with the City Clerk.

The management of the Fairgrounds, New Orleans, announced that it would not seek extension of the current racing season beyond its 75-day limit of March 9. In Florida racing has been suspended because of the ban on pleasure driving.

The Army Air Force's Technical Training Command School at Yale, representing a country-wide concentration of officer candidates in four of the five technical ground force complement departments, got under way, largest thing of its kind in the country.

The War: Aircraft Carrier Hornet on Loss List
The aircraft carrier Hornet was sunk as the result of damage inflicted by the Japanese in the Battle of the Santa Cruz Islands on Oct. 26, the Navy announced. [First Page, second section.]

The loss of 10 other ships in recent months in the South Pacific, including a heavy cruiser, two light cruisers and seven destroyers, also was disclosed. All the sinkings had been announced previously, but without naming of the ships involved.

Other developments on the world's battle fronts: [Page 1 in Column 8.]

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10 P.C. Oil Cut All Over Nation Asked by Tobin

Boston Mayor proposes move to relieve critical heating situation in New England.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—A 10 per cent cut in fuel oil for the whole nation was proposed to Congress today by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston to ease a critical heating situation in New England, recently aggravated by an anthracite coal shortage.

The Boston Mayor joined with Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York in pleading with the Maloney Committee for reorganization of oil and gasoline rationing agencies in Washington. The New York Mayor advocated making violation of Federal rationing regulations a misdemeanor or felony, punishable by jail sentence, as well as cause for withdrawal of ration books.

Predicting a worse oil shortage ahead, Mayor Tobin asked consideration of a pipeline from New Jersey to Boston and a 10 per cent cut in fuel oil in every state to divert more tank cars to New England.

While Mayor Tobin was telling the Maloney Committee that he had ordered several hundred conversions stopped in his city because of the coal crisis, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., announced that Fuel Administrator Harold L. Ickes soon would make arrangements for more equitable distribution of coal in Western Massachusetts and Maine, where the situation is particularly acute.

As an example of the present lax powers of enforcement he cited his experience in trying to stop Sunday driving in New York City. The Police Department told him flatly they had no power to enforce such a regulation. At other times, local officials have not been backed up by federal officials, he charged.

Ask Oil From West

Appearing before the Committee especially to represent East Coast mayors alarmed over the present fuel oil shortage, Mayor La Guardia advocated bringing in more oil for the next 30 to 60 days from Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Kentucky rather than from the Gulf Coast. Officials here have said the longer haul is necessary to keep Gulf Coast refineries going.

Elimination of the present divided authority in Washington over all rationing and distribution was also urged by Mayor La Guardia who advised that both be put in the hands of Mr. Ickes, whose efficiency he spoke of in glowing terms. While not advocating inclusion of the Army and Navy under this authority, he said he thought there could be better liaison between military and civilian authorities that would make it

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Nazi Retreat From Caucasus Imperiled; New List Updates U. S. Ship Losses; Laval Pledges French Ships to Hitler?

Roosevelt's nomination of Flynn condemned as spoils system in diplomacy.

By Roscoe Drummond Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—The predominant view in the Capital today was that President Roosevelt had made a serious political and diplomatic mistake—in other words, had badly stubbed his toe—in attempting to reward the Bronx Tammany leader and former Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, Edward J. Flynn, with an Ambassadorship.

The full reaction has just begun to make itself apparent. It is more unfavorable today than it was yesterday, and it is evident that this move to advance a "spoils-system" nomination for a post of this large responsibility—that of Roving Ambassador to the Southwest Pacific and Minister to Australia—in the middle of the war is unpopular in Congress, is unpopular with Democratic and Republican newspapers alike, and, it is likely, will prove unpopular with the country when the full implications of the appointment become clear.

It was assured today that they would become clear because the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, has promised a full public investigation. From Democratic campaign headquarters here Mr. Flynn has come forward just in time to "welcome" the investigation.

"I believe," he said, "that the air should be thoroughly cleared of innuendo, hearsay, and gossip with reference to three-year-old allegations against me."

Paving-Block Incident

From this statement it would seem that Mr. Flynn wants the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to concentrate on the famous paving-block incident, perhaps on the assumption that since he can show that a Bronx jury cleared him of charges that he defrauded the New York City Government, he is thereby qualified to be United States Ambassador to a large and vital part of the warring world.

While paving-block innuendo does continue to mark some of the political comments on the Hill, the significant objections to the Flynn appointment have little to do with his qualifications as a Tammany boss. They have everything to do with his qualifications—or disqualifications—as a high-ranking envoy at a time when the problems of diplomacy and the problems of war are one and when diplomatic experience might be

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American Liberators total 45 and Tokyo's at least 85 in war of 13 months.

By Joseph C. Harsch Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—The United States Navy's record of losses is up to date today with the announcement of the identity of units lost in October and November actions which added the Northampton, Juneau and Atlanta to the list of cruisers sunk in action.

The announcement also identified the U. S. S. Hornet as the aircraft carrier which was sunk in the battle of Oct. 26 off Santa Cruz Island in the Solomons.

With the latest announcements figured into the standing totals the actual losses inflicted on the enemy in the naval warfare of the Pacific and the price which has been paid by the United States Navy—not including Netherlands and British units—is as follows:

Japan United States
Battleships 2 2
Carriers 2 5
Cruisers 24 7
Destroyers 47 26
Submarines 6 5

Conservative Figures

In all probability the Japanese figures are higher. The above table is based on United States Navy Department communiques and uses only enemy units claimed to have been actually sunk. The same source mentions as "probably sunk" one more Japanese battleship, three more cruisers, 14 more destroyers and one more submarine.

The American losses given above are, however, total actual losses of ships to date. Thus the American figures are maximum, whereas the Japanese figures are an absolute minimum.

The Hornet, newest of the aircraft carriers with which the United States entered the war, was lost only after two successive Japanese air attacks and then it was sunk, not by the enemy but by other American ships after the crew had been removed to safety.

Before it went down its planes are credited with participating in the damage of two Japanese carriers and two cruisers. One of the two cruisers is considered almost a sure sinking because it was last seen motionless in the water and burning fiercely.

U. S. Loses Seven Destroyers

The Juneau and Atlanta, both new light cruisers launched in 1941, were lost in the great three-day battle of Nov. 13 to 15 in which the enemy's most powerful attempt to recapture Guadalcanal was frustrated. Seven United States destroyers, the Cushing, Preston, Benham, Walke, Monsen, Laffey and Barton, went down in the same action. But in return for these American losses Japan paid with one battleship, another battleship or heavy cruiser, eight destroyers, six destroyers, eight troop transports and four cargo ships.

United States battleship losses to date consist of the Arizona and Oklahoma, both of which went down at Pearl Harbor. This has

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'Save Fuel and Save Youth; Stop Liquor Sales at 9 P. M.

Protests against closing schools, stores and churches because of the fuel shortage while liquor establishments continue to operate without restriction have resulted in two developments:

1. A bill to cut off liquor sale in Massachusetts restaurants, hotels and clubs at 11 p. m.

2. Some of the liquor dealers themselves have come out favoring curtailment of their hours.

Here and there a liquor seller is to be found who says that lopping off of the late hours for the sale of liquor would send many a war worker back to his job the next morning in better shape, besides saving oil, coal and light.

Incidentally the dimouts and the ban on pleasure driving are sharply trimming the liquor trade as it stretches out to 11 p. m. in taverns and package stores and to 1 a. m. in restaurants.

At any rate here is some unlooked-for counsel from one of Boston's veteran tavern keepers, an outspoken Irishman, who has a choice downtown location:

Ought to Close at 9

"They ought to shut us all off at 9 o'clock at night. That would let everybody get home at a decent hour, and be ready for the day's work the next morning. Too many workers are hanging around until 12 and 1 o'clock at night and drinking a little too much."

"I'm for getting this war over as quickly as we can. Let us all take a little licking."

"In the last war the saloons opened at 8 a. m. and closed at 10 p. m. Let's go it a little better. This is a bigger war."

This tavern keeper is no novice in the liquor trade. "I was born and raised in the tavern business," he remarked, "so I know all the angles."

A reporter happened to run across him when taking the classified list of taverns in the telephone books and calling taverns at random. His object was to learn whether they had generally complied with the Governor's recent request for closing of unessential stores on two Saturdays to save fuel.

Could Save Fuel

Taverns could save fuel every day, the tavern keeper volunteered. "You've got the heat of the sun all day long," he observed. "The

cold doesn't start until after the sun goes down. Then you stay open from 5 to 11 p. m.—six solid hours. You burn heat and electricity. You could save those two things. I think that is the logical thing to do."

"The man in defense work—he frequently hangs around the tavern until 11 p. m., the hour set for closing by law. Now and then he takes on a little too much liquor. He's got to go to work early in the morning. He can't then do justice to himself."

"I would like to see the taverns and liquor stores open at 8 a. m., as they do now, and see them close at 8 p. m. or 9 o'clock at the latest. Then everybody would be off the street."

"They ought particularly to close up these cafes. They are a loophole for young people to get liquor. They can sell liquor until 1 a. m. They are a rendezvous for a lot of youngsters who ought to be home in bed."

Cafes Obscured

"The taverns are open and above board, which the cafes are not. The law requires that there be a free looking space into the tavern. A cafe is entirely different. Nobody but men can come into the tavern. Women can be served liquor in the cafes, and they are shut up tight so you can't possibly see into them. They don't even wash the windows so as to make them harder to see into."

"The immorality and crime that grows out of the cafes is vastly more than anything like that coming out of the tavern. The liquor business and the restaurant business ought to be separate businesses."

"There are of course some restaurants selling liquor which are legitimate, but many of them are simply a camouflage for drink."

Coming back to the taverns, he added:

"This dimout has taken away at least 20 per cent of my business every day. Many people used to come in before they went home, and after supper come back. Now they stay home, they don't come back."

"A bartender on Scollay Square told me last week his place usually didn't take in \$10 a night after 10 p. m. We are actually wasting heat and light every night except Thursdays and Saturdays."

Camera 'Shoots' a Bombing



West Texas Bombardier Triangle

Cadet 'Double Checks' Fellow Cadet's Accuracy

Through a "port-hole" of a bombardier trainer, this movie camera is manned by a bombardier candidate who records the job of his fellow cadet in the West Texas Bombardier Triangle. Note heavy sheepskin coat and oxygen mask to help weather altitudes up to 15,000 feet for this "double-checking" of accuracy.

14 Bay State Men Are Made Bombardiers

Fourteen Massachusetts men became Army Air Force bombardiers as second lieutenants on Jan. 7 as members of three record-breaking classes in the West Texas Bombardier Triangle, it was disclosed today.

The Triangle, which the Army calls the "world's largest bombardier training area," includes the Midland, San Angelo, and Big Spring schools.

In simultaneous ceremonies, commanding officers awarded special wings and gold bars and declared: "This is the year of the bombardier. This year we will launch bombing missions of unprecedented scale against the enemy."

Coincident with their graduation as the first classes of the new year, the officers learned that bombardiers who were graduated from the Triangle only a few weeks ago had participated in the recent spectacular raid on Wake Island, strategic Pacific outpost now in Japanese hands.

The new lieutenants from Massachusetts are: Arlington, Henry G. Thompson; Auburn, Benjamin J. Rutkiewicz; Belmont, Patrick J. Collins; Boston, Adolphe N. Barnaby; Brookline, Irving M. Rittenberg; Chatham, Arthur T. Brent; Dorchester, Paul V. Manning; East Northfield, Paul T. Davis; Fitchburg, Arthur E. Waarnas; Milton, Joseph A. Monahan; North Chelmsford, Walter J. Deputat; Stoneham, Ralph E. Daugherty; Swampscott, Sumner W. Stevens; and Waltham, Leo Porretti.

Red Cross Seeks \$3,005,500 Goal

Greater Boston has been asked to raise \$3,005,500 as its share of the American Red Cross's 1943 War Fund, according to word received here last night by Joseph R. Hamlen, Chairman of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter.

The Red Cross campaign, which this year is being conducted independently of any other drive for funds, will be staged during March, which President Roosevelt has officially designated as Red Cross Month.

In announcing the quota, Mr. Hamlen pointed out that more than half of all current Red Cross expenditures go for direct aid to the nation's armed forces.

Approximately one-tenth of Red Cross contributions go to meet civilian emergencies at home, he added, such as the recent Coconut Grove disaster, on which the Boston Metropolitan Chapter expects to expend an eventual \$75,000.

Normandie the Topic Of Institute Meeting

The engineering history and features of the Normandie, and the salvage problems attending the capsized vessel, will be discussed by Howard Lee Seward, Professor of Mechanical Engineering at Yale University, who will be the speaker at the monthly meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers at Northeastern University tonight.

Professor Seward was a member of the committee of six experts appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to advise regarding the disposition of the capsized Normandie.

Court Hears Defense Motion To Quash 'Grove' Indictments

Arguments were heard today by Judge Frank J. Donahue in Superior Criminal Court from counsel for some of the Coconut Grove defendants on motions to quash indictments.

Bernard J. Killion, appearing for Theodore F. Eldrach, City Building Inspector, argued that indictments charging his client with dereliction of duty as a public officer should be quashed because, it is claimed, he is not a public officer. He is contended to be merely an employee under the direction of the Building Commissioner, James H. Mooney, also indicted. Concerning an indictment that charged Mr. Eldrach with failing to inspect and make a proper report as a Building Inspector, it was argued that this did not constitute a crime.

John C. Johnston, appearing for Samuel Rudnick, contractor on a Grove alteration job, and David Gilbert, the latter's foreman, argued at some length that the indictments as drawn did not charge them with indictable offenses. His argument drew the following retort from Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell:

"Hair-splitting and technicalities have no place here and neither have meaningless words. The voiceless public is not interested in a lot of words. We're dealing with a case where the toll amounted to nearly 500 lives, half a hundred of them men in uniform. Lawyers today feel that if they file enough motions and talk long enough, they can talk anything out of court. We're going to stay with them here if we have to stay all summer."

To this, Attorney Johnston replied: "This case should be tried without public appeal for prejudice. No attempt should be made to make a poor case a good case. The defendants should be tried by law and not by public clamor. The defendants should be tried by law and not by lynch law, which is the apparent tendency from the argument I have just listened to," referring to Mr. Bushnell's remarks.

Through the appearance of Attorney Abraham C. Webber for Jacob Goldfine, it was learned that Attorney Herbert F. Callahan, who originally represented Mr. Goldfine, and Barnett Welensky, now appears only for the latter, a principal owner of the Grove and indicted for manslaughter.

Daniel J. Gallagher appeared for James Welensky, Manager of the Grove and brother of its owner.

Crime of Language

Attorney Webber argued that his client was apparently indicted for the crime of language. He said that the indictments charging manslaughter should have followed the old "shortened form" and should not have been drawn in the long document which would confuse the jury. He said that his client was charged with manslaughter in that he helped to manage the Grove, and asked the court how a person could be charged with manslaughter by management.

"There is no precedent in the law," he said.

'Last Days' Listed For the Consumers

Jan. 15—Last day to obtain a No. 1 ration book.

Jan. 21—Last day for use of No. 3 coupon in A gasoline ration books.

Jan. 26—Through this date No. 2 fuel oil coupons are valid and are good for 10 gallons each.

Feb. 7—Coffee ration stamp No. 28 is good until this date.

Feb. 28—Deadline for first fire inspection for holders of B and C supplementary gasoline rationals and for holders of bulk coupons for fleets of cars.

March 31—Deadline for first fire inspection for holders of A ration coupons.

Turkey Seen As a Key To Allied Victory

Seeing Turkey as a key to an Allied victory over the Axis, Col. Charles Wellington Furlong today urged that the United Nations offer the Turks a guarantee of their sovereign rights as they are, assistance in Turkey's economy after the war if she needs it, and guarantee of a place in the comity of nations.

Colonel Furlong, noted expert on the Middle East, having lived in that area a number of years, spoke at the weekly luncheon of the Advertising Club of Boston at the Hotel Statler and prior to the luncheon gave this interview.

"The United Nations should pay a price to Turkey for coming on our side," Colonel Furlong said. "Turkey will, in my opinion, join the Allies for their leader, Ismet Inonu, they have a man who does not trust the Germans. He is the ablest diplomat in the world and the United Nations should consider themselves fortunate that he took over the reins of the Turkish government."

Policy Is Peace

Turkey's policy is peace, Colonel Furlong continued, but not peace at any price. President Inonu trusts Great Britain and the United States and realizes that Turkey's future as a nation depends entirely upon an Allied victory, he said.

"In order to have a reason for being a nation, Turkey must sit astride the Dardanelles. She knows that Great Britain and the United States do not want to control this important Strait. She does know that Germany, however, has a possessive inclination for this waterway and will do everything to get it, even going to war."

"In order for Turkey to defend herself, she must have armed assistance from the United Nations," Colonel Furlong went on. "There is no better infantry in the world than that in the Turkish army. She is woefully weak, however, in the air and in mechanized equipment. But I believe," the Colonel said, "that great quantities of lend-lease material are already being poured into the Turkish army and that when the time comes for her to be a belligerent nation, she will be equipped to defend herself gloriously."

Colonel Furlong does not believe the Germans have been able to work their Fifth Column tactics among the Turks, particularly in the Turkish army.

Able Leader

In speaking of President Inonu, he compared him with Turkey's other great leader Mustapha Kemal and said that Turkey's present head will be able to hold the country together. He saw no danger of a revolt among the Moslems if the Turks joined the Allies and he further believes that Turkey has no ambitions to extend her boundaries and that she will leave the Moslems alone.

In establishing the long-talked-about second front, Colonel Furlong believes it should be formed in Turkey, with the latter's co-operation. With this second front established and with Turkish troops and supplies, invasion could follow along four routes through Southeastern Europe; Italy could be invaded without crossing the Alps; a movement along the Danube would be feasible; and excursions to Greece and Southern Russia would be facilitated.

The one man who could sell Turkey the idea of joining the Allies and gain her wholehearted co-operation, in Colonel Furlong's opinion, is Ambassador Joseph Grew. Mr. Grew, he pointed out, is one of the most popular American diplomats in Turkey. This could only be done, however, by providing Turkey's sovereignty and guaranteeing her defense.

Boston Police Raid Gambling Quarters

The arrest of more than 50 "bookies" and the raids of nine "horse-play" rooms during the past three weeks by a squad of 68 new police officers are the results of a secret drive by Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty against various forms of gambling in Boston.

Some indication that wagering on horses has declined because of the war was seen in the fact that places raided were, for the most part, small rooms, not all comparable to the old wide-open, palatial betting rooms with the crowded "pari-mutuel" windows.

In announcing the results of this drive, Commissioner Timilty pointed out that the biggest horse-race room raid was, in fact, made on a rather small place in East Boston where 10 persons were found present when a squad of rookies arrived.

George Baxter Upham

George Baxter Upham, who passed on yesterday, was known as the "father of the Boston subway system." A former lawyer in Boston, Mr. Upham was graduated from Cornell and the Harvard Law School. He traveled widely, spending many summers in Europe, and brought back many ideas for municipal betterment.

In his early career as an attorney, he was active in public affairs. He was the first to advocate the building of subways in Boston, and fought for the system against opposition. He also introduced and fostered the movement to limit the height of buildings, and was the first to propose the one-way street in America.

As a member of the Public Franchise League, of which Joseph B. Eastman was then secretary, he was associated with Louis D. Brandeis, who became an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. Morton Prince, and others actively interested in Boston progress.

Food Redistribution Urged For Spread of Surpluses

Redistribution of New England's food supplies to spread out the surpluses found in some communities into localities where shortages now exist may make the rationing of many food products unnecessary, said Louis G. Balsam, newly appointed New England food rationing officer, today, at his new offices on Court Street.

The new food administrator explained that redistribution is the logical alternative to the expensive business of rationing and a sound answer to many shortages traced to temporary "panic-buying" rather than basic or permanent lack.

Rationing officials, he said, are now studying problems which spring from the old issues of supply and demand, with demands outrunning the supplies in large population centers while in other less populated communities the supplies are way ahead of the demands.

Saving of Costs

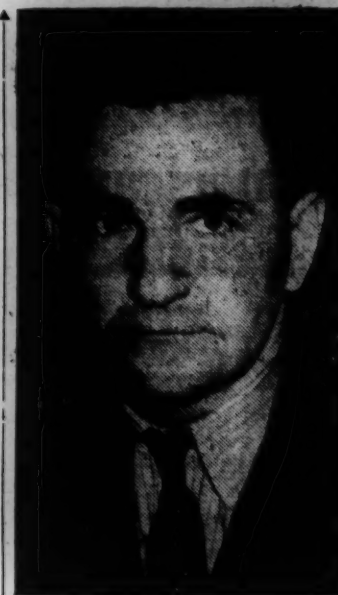
He offered the hope to consumers that by reallocating surplus products to spots where shortages exist, the Government hopes to avoid the setting up of much expensive rationing machinery. In this sense, he declared that sound planning is being pushed from Washington into the field of rationing on a scale that promised much benefit to consumers.

"It is our purpose," he said, "to meet this food crisis with as small cost to the taxpayer as possible."

As to what products will or will not come under the general program of rationing to be instituted shortly, Mr. Balsam could not say before the government study is completed. He did allude to butter, however, as being one of those products having large surpluses in some districts as opposed to sharp shortages in other districts. This, of course, is the situation as it exists today, he said, with no reservations for what might take place overnight.

Panic Buying

There were a variety of other products which seem to be scarce in Boston markets these days which Mr. Balsam felt might conceivably be traced to temporary over-buying and which could be met by the transfer of surpluses to shortage areas. Panic buying, he said, is usually just heavy enough to cause shortages in large cities. Hence the reallocation of a few



By a Staff Photographer
Louis G. Balsam
Federal Food Rationing Officer for New England.

additional supplies would, he felt, alleviate these conditions and give the consumer confidence.

He warned particularly against "panic buyers" as the people who cause all the trouble. They are the consumers who line up at food stores before they open to get first crack at the products as they come in. They are the consumers, Mr. Balsam stated, who create the shortages that their own fears provoke.

"If something could be done to impress these panic buyers with their patriotic responsibilities," Mr. Balsam added, "we could do away with considerable rationing machinery costing the taxpayers thousands of dollars every week."

Discrepancies in food distribution in New England, the food expert pointed out, are to be handled by committees made up of leaders in the food industry, these groups to work under the chairmanship of local representatives of the Agriculture Department food administrator or officer. Thus, if bacon and butter are short in Greater Boston, as they are, it will be the function of the committees to find out where bacon and butter is plentiful and make the necessary adjustments in supplies.

Age Pensions Lottery Urged

Free transportation on railroads, buses, trolleys, and steamship lines for men in the armed forces would be provided under terms of a bill filed in the Massachusetts House today.

Representative Michael J. Conway (D) of Millville said that the ban on pleasure riding left so few automobiles on the highways that service men found it difficult to get rides.

A bill in the Massachusetts legislature which provides for a State lottery for revenue for old-age funds was filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives by Representative Walter A. Cuffe (D) of Lynn on behalf of the Massachusetts Society for Old Age Pensions.

Under terms of the petition cities and towns would be relieved from contributing toward old age assistance and sums paid old-age recipients would be increased to not less than \$10 weekly. The law requiring children to contribute to the support of parents would not apply to children whose parents are eligible for a pension, under this bill.

Charles C. O'Donnell, President of the Society for Old Age Pensions, said that signatures of 12,000 certified voters will be presented by the Society to the Legislative Committee on Pensions.

Beano games in Massachusetts would be investigated by a legislative committee under the terms of a resolve filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives by Representative Florence E. Cook (D) of Boston who is serving her first term in Beacon Hill. She is filling the place of her husband who has entered the armed services.

The petition calls for the establishment of a special commission consisting of one senator, three representatives, and three appointees by the Governor. The Commission would report its recommendations, if any, by Dec. 15, 1943.

Representative Cook also filed a bill extending the benefits of soldier's relief to persons honorably discharged from the services in military or naval forces of the United States.

Representative John E. Flaherty (D) of South Boston filed a bill providing for the payment to the Commonwealth, and then distribution to cities and towns, of unclaimed awards or dividends at

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following table furnishes a rough check for household fuel-oil users in Greater Boston.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-sized oil burner, and extend from Oct. 1, when rationing began.

If year's ration is about	Maximum gallons of oil burned to mid-night of Jan. 11
2,000 gallons	2,000
1,500 gallons	1,500
1,000 gallons	1,000
500 gallons	500

horse and dog-racing meetings conducted under the pari-mutuel system of wagering.

An act prohibiting the use of revolving doors in any building, one of several bills filed as a result of the Coconut Grove disaster, was proposed by Representative Charles A. Kelley (D) of Worcester.

Resolutions memorializing Congress to enact the anti-poll tax bill and to enact legislation curbing the use of the mailing privilege granted members of Congress, were filed by Representative Henry D. Winslow (R) of Cambridge and Representative Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. (D) of Cambridge, respectively.

The volume of legislation to be considered at this session may be at the lowest level in many years, it was indicated today. Until now, today, only 360 bills had been filed with the House Clerk, as compared with 676 on the corresponding day two years ago. On the closing date for filing bills at the last session, the total number was 2,130. Only three days remain on which bills may be filed this year, with the closing date set for Friday, Jan. 15, at 4:15 p. m.

House Office officials estimate the total for this year at approximately 1,000 bills. This will be the smallest total since 1939, when 1,031 bills were filed.

In the Senate, in 1941, 601 bills were filed. As of noon today only 82 bills had been recorded with the Senate Clerk, and there was no indication of an avalanche of bills impending during the next three days.

Briefness Sought For Referendums

A Boston lawyer has proposed a brief form for questions submitted to the voters on referendum at State elections.

In a bill, filed with the Clerk of the Senate today, Frank W. Grinnell proposed the following abbreviated form:

"Shall an amendment (or a law), a description of which is printed below and numbered . . . which was approved (or disapproved) by the General Court by a vote of . . . in favor and . . . against, be approved?"

The proposed bill was believed to be in response to widespread criticism of lengthy questions on matters submitted to the voters by referendum. It was pointed out that the recent birth-control amendment contained a sentence with 197 words.

The new Legislature will consider, on the second time of approval, an amendment to the Constitution to brief such questions.

Events Around Greater Boston

Wednesday

A talk on "Egyptian Sculpture" will be given by Mrs. Tanner in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Open free to the public.

"Civilian Defense in Massachusetts" will be the subject of J. Walls Farley's speech at the annual meeting of the Unitarian Club at the Harvard Club at 1:30 p. m. Officers for 1943 will be elected.

Entertainment Time-table: Page 5
Radio Time-table: Page 4

S.S. PIERCE CO.

A STATEMENT ABOUT DELIVERIES

We regret that, owing to shortage of manpower and government restrictions on deliveries, we can make

NO DELIVERIES

for the present except once-a-week to our regular delivery customers.

S. S. PIERCE CO.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postage to all countries: One year, \$12.00; six months, \$6.00; three months, \$3.00; one month, \$1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered as second class matter at the post office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 16, 1918.

Farmers Back the Home Front

The stoppages violate "the obligation to the Government not to

Utility Strike Ends

The strikers, members of an electrical union, agreed to go back to work after Gov. Harold Stassen promised to appoint a three-man committee to adjust differences over hours of work and wages.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

War Legislation: The states, through a legislative drafting committee, and in co-operation with the Department of Justice and the war agencies, developed a definite program of war legislation aimed at giving the governors emer-

Emergency Fiscal Policies: An emergency fiscal program developed by the Tax Committee of the Council and approved by the Governors' Conference and the Council's board of managers was followed, almost without exception, by state legislatures meeting in 1942, and will be put into effect this month. The remaining states this year. As recommended by the emergency fiscal policy, state and local governments should give priority to activities which will best promote war work, postpone operations not essential to the war effort, and take every step possible to conserve manpower and materials; should maintain essential institutions and services; and should use state and local revenues in excess of immediate needs in ways that will harmonize with efforts to prevent inflation, and, at the same time, lighten financial difficulties of the postwar period. Established, also, during the year was a federal-state committee on emergency fiscal policies, with federal members appointed by the President and state members designated by the Council of State Governments.

Wide World

The man with the white hat is Frank Macedo, a farmer, and the other is Glenn Paxton, a representative of the United States Department of Agriculture, and they are talking over what Mr. Macedo can do and how he can do it to do his part in providing food this year for the United Nations. Mr. Macedo signs up for "M Day," Jan. 12, when the Presidential proclamation for mobilizing the nation's food offensive went into effect and when agents of the Government started to visit farmers to get them to promise to produce more. The campaign will extend over several weeks and cover the entire United States.

By a Staff Correspondent of

Also responsible for safer driving was the greater respect with which the average driver considered his tires. Older cars, older tires, the speed limit, and less gasoline have combined to bring about a degree of safety that years of warnings and education failed to bring. Not that safety education has been unavailing, for records show that traffic tolls have dropped over long periods when safety programs have been most widely applied. But it has taken these other influences to make a real dent in the carnage.

Safety Council officials are inclined to be pessimistic nevertheless. For, they note, 18,000 of the 28,000 1942 victims were irreplaceable war workers. They warn

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Funds Asked In Budget
Secretary Claude R. Wickard has estimated that the requirements of American soldiers and the United Nations alone will take at least a quarter of all the food produced next year. On top of that he is looking forward to the building up of a food reserve from which the United States will be ready to help feed hungry people in the occupied countries after the invaders have been forced out and for protection of Americans in case of unforeseen emergencies.

he Christian Science Monitor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The municipalities are also again asking for a "cut" of motor vehicle license fees, a request rejected by every session of the Legislature since 1925.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

• "The Federal Government can provide it, and if this were Germany it would inevitably be a task for the national government. Shall we do it that way, or shall the states and local organizations of the region combine to build it into that fuller and more satisfactory life? This is the essence of the democratic challenge—the challenge which you legislators, as officers of democracy, must meet."

tells about Russian Aviation

Also in the February SKYWAYS:

- Igor Sikorsky Describes the Helicopter
- Blimps Blast Nazi Submarines
- Now—War in the Stratosphere, by Major Silsbee
- 3 Experts Pick World's Best Planes
- Axis Double-Crossed by Their Own Air Power!

The image shows the cover of a magazine titled "OUT TODAY Skyways". The cover features a black and white illustration of a man in a suit riding a motorcycle. The text "NEW Authoritative Air Magazine" is at the top right. The price "25¢" is in the upper right corner. A circular badge in the lower left corner says "15 FEATURES, OVER 100 PICTURES". The magazine is shown at an angle, suggesting it's part of a display.

CITY
EDITION

Weather Report

Somewhat warmer Wednesday
Sun. 40-50; Mon. 40-50; Tues. 40-50

Wednesday, December 9, 1942. No. 219

—On Guard for Over a Century

112th Year 32 Pages Three Cent

Army Unable to Move Vital War Goods

RECOMMENDATIONS

Motor transport has been recognized as absolutely vital, but unless it is protected as to equipment, operating efficiency and manpower, it will literally disintegrate . . . and with it will disintegrate our hope of winning the war. The Baruch Report made that clear. The Free Press article confirms it. Further confirmation can be found in every war production center in America.

(*Thirty-six hours after the Free Press article appeared, it was announced that the jobs of all transport workers, including truck drivers and mechanics, were to be frozen in the Detroit and certain other areas. Many sections of the country were not covered by this ruling.)

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BING & BING MANAGEMENT



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BUY WAR BONDS

Japan's De-Industrializing In Heavy Trades Advocated

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Crushing military defeat of Japan and subsequent de-industrialization of her heavy industry so that she cannot re-arm were cited last night as prerequisites to peace in the Far East by Harold W. Hackett, who was one of the last American missionaries to leave Japan. Mr. Hackett spoke at a meeting of the Altrusa Club at the Women's City Club.

"The defeat must be a definite demonstration to the Japanese people of the fact that military power cannot occupy the place in the world which they have been brought up to think it should," he said. He suggested de-industrialization of Japan's heavy industry as one of the "more than paper" guarantees which he thinks will have to accompany any disarmament agreement.

Against Molesting Emperor

Contrary to the opinion of many, he believes we must leave the Emperor alone. "James H. Doolittle," he said, "was not to bomb the place. The Emperor is not to blame for what Japan is doing now, and he is the greatest coordinating force in Japan. He can be used for good as well as evil purposes, depending on who has the prerogative of advising him."

"We must release those elements in Japan who will be able to talk in terms of modern government and liberal ideas," he went on. "That there are such elements he is convinced, but he does not believe we can expect anything from them now, and he sees no hope of a revolution from within Japan."

It is also his opinion that after the war we must somehow bring about a cancellation of the dual government in Japan, whereby the military services can go right to the Cabinet to get whatever they want. "This would necessitate a constitutional amendment," he said, "and that can be done only by the Emperor, for the Constitution is the gift of the Emperor and not something that is voted into being as in this country." He believes such a change can be secured in a new world where the liberal elements are given confidence that they will not be disposed of by the military.

Take Over Japan's Mandates

As should be the case with all nations, according to Mr. Hackett, Japan must be given access to raw materials on an equal basis after the war so that her standard of living can be raised. "And after a period of probation, she should be invited to join whatever federation of nations we have evolved by that time," he stated.

The speaker was inclined to

think that those territories mandated to Japan after the last war should be taken over by the United States after this war, for this country has had close relations with the peoples throughout that part of the world.

After briefly reviewing the great advance Japan has made since Commodore Perry in 1854 opened the door of the then still hermit nation, Mr. Hackett discussed at length the strengths and weaknesses of Japan.

Its greatest strength, in his opinion, is the strategic importance of the Marianas, Marshall, and Caroline Islands. "It was the possession of these since the last war that made it possible for Japan to take the offensive against the allied powers," he declared. "They form a perfect screen which we have to penetrate in order to get back to the Philippines and the Dutch East Indies, and I believe it is Japan's purpose to keep that screen intact while it develops Malaya." Mr. Hackett has traveled through this island area twice in the last 10 years.

One of Japan's greatest weaknesses, he said, is its lack of productive power now. Mr. Hackett said, "The greatest weakness of Japan is that it has time to develop the resources of the territories it has overrun."

What Mr. Hackett calls the "jijitsu mind" constitutes another strength. "If Britain's commanders were trained on the playing fields of Eton, Japan's were trained in the jujitsu halls of Japan," he said. Jujitsu, he explained, is a kind of operation, and he does when it comes to a plan, but the individual does not change readily in the use of modern technique. Having been brought up in a feudal state which operates from the top to the bottom and does not allow the democratic processes of rugged individualism, the Japanese is lost when he gets off his blueprint of operation, and he does when it comes to man to man fighting."

The veteran missionary does not believe that Japan can ever be starved out, and he urged his audience to remember that Japan's greatest weakness is the unity of the United Nations. That is the thing each one of us must keep in mind and do his utmost to maintain in thought and deed, he concluded.

What he calls the "blueprint mind," however, he listed as a weakness. "The Japanese," he said, "can follow a plan, but the individual does not change readily in the use of modern technique. Having been brought up in a feudal state which operates from the top to the bottom and does not allow the democratic processes of rugged individualism, the Japanese is lost when he gets off his blueprint of operation, and he does when it comes to man to man fighting."

The speaker was inclined to

Speaker and President



By a Staff Photographer

Foreign Mission Specialist at Altrusa Club

Harold W. Hackett of the American Board of Foreign Missions, who spoke last night at the meeting of the Altrusa Club of Boston, with Miss Claire Crawford, Altrusa President. Mr. Hackett is special assistant to the Treasury Department of the Board and consultant on Far Eastern affairs.

Saltonstall Submits Budget Covering Seven-Months Period

A seven-months budget, calling for expenditure of \$37,439,045, has been submitted to the Massachusetts Legislature by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to cover the period from Dec. 1, 1942, to June 30, 1943.

The interim budget was necessary because of the change in the beginning of the fiscal year from Dec. 1 to July 1 voted by the last Legislature to bring the State's budget year into line with that of the Federal Government.

The Governor's message called for appropriations of \$30,445,913 from the general fund for the and \$6,993,132 from the highway fund for the Department of Public Works.

A total of \$7,170,172 in free cash will be available for use when the biennial budget becomes effective July 1, if the Governor's fiscal program for the seven months is followed.

There is expected to be a surplus of \$2,236,070 in the general fund, and \$4,934,101 in the highway fund.

In a press conference following delivery of his message, the Governor said that while the State tax budget, he was afraid it could not be done in the biennial budget for the next two fiscal years, which he said he expected to have ready early next year.

Additional recommendations were for \$525,978 for expenditures directly connected with the war, such as the military department, the extraordinary expense fund of the Executive Department, and for work at the Westfield State Teachers College, where the Army Signal Corps has a training center. The Governor said the State could expect a refund from the Federal Government for the amount to be spent at Westfield.

Also recommended in the seven-months budget was an appropriation of \$10,000 for the State's expenses at a National Convention of the United Spanish War Veterans scheduled for Boston this year.

"I have instructed the Commission on Administration and Finance and the department heads to scrutinize carefully all current expenditures and to effect economies wherever possible," the Governor said.

The passage of the bill setting up an allotment system for the Commonwealth makes it possible for the State to take advantage of any economies that may be unearthed," he added.

Public hearings on the Governor's seven months budget will be held by the Ways and Means Committee next week.

Shoe-Leather Men To Confer on War

In conjunction with its seventy-fourth annual meeting in Boston on Jan. 20, the New England Shoe and Leather Association will hold a War Conference, according to an announcement today by Maxwell Field, Executive Secretary.

Touching on war production problems as they affect the shoe and leather industry, the following Government officials will take part in this important trade meeting: Maj.-Gen. C. L. Corbin, Chief of Clothing and Equipment Division, Army Quartermaster Corps; Rear Admiral William Brent Young, Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, U. S. Navy; Harold Connitt, Chief of the Leather and Shoe Branch, War Production Board; and Dr. Bernard F. Haley, Acting Director of the Textile, Leather, and Apparel Division, Office of Price Administration.

Louis H. Salvage, Association President and leading women's shoe manufacturer of Manchester, N. H., will preside.

C. I. O. Votes Mass Honor for Norris

Attendance en masse at the banquet to former Senator George Norris of Nebraska at the Boston City Club tomorrow night has been voted by the Massachusetts State C. I. O. Council, it is announced by Sidney S. Grant, Legislative Agent for the Congress of Industrial Organizations in this State.

Regarding Mr. Norris as one of labor's most notable friends of the past 20 years, the Massachusetts C. I. O. Council voted to support any plans to enlist him as the head of a progressive organization to resist reaction against labor.

League for Peace To Hear Baldwin

The Massachusetts Branch of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom will hold its annual business meeting tomorrow at the Hotel Continental in Cambridge.

Following the luncheon at 1 o'clock, Roger N. Baldwin, Director of the American Civil Liberties Union, will speak on "Peace Aims and Our Liberties."

As gun pointer on the first American submarine to patrol off Tokyo and the first to sink a Japanese ship with a submarine deck gun, Ensign Samuel E. Clark, now on duty at the Submarine Base at Groton, Conn., has just been allowed by the Navy, through the Third Naval District, to tell his

Sub Deck Gun

Among the many civic leaders now in armed service on the nation's many fronts, a City Councilor of Cambridge, Mass., is serving as a private at Camp Edwards and the youngest member of Indiana's Legislature is an M. P. at Fort Devens.

Pvt. Edward A. Crane, on general duty as a member of Edwars' "Casual Company," is living on \$50 a month Army pay, while his \$4,000 a year salary as councilor is going into a Cambridge bank under an account listed as "Edward A. Crane or the City of Cambridge or the survivor." At Edwards he said after the war he intends to donate the accrued salary to some charity.

A graduate of Harvard University and Law School, 27-year-old Private Crane is one of the few men to serve under both the old Cambridge council form of government and the new city-manager-council form now operating.

To get in the Army he requested reclassification from 4-F, due to a minor arm injury, to 1-A, and has just completed basic training.

The Indiana Legislature is Private First Class Jack A. Stone of Evansville, Ind., who at 21 years of age was elected last fall, largely due to a one-man campaign by his father, who decided to run for last spring, while home on recess from Harvard College, where he received a bachelor's degree in biochemistry last June.

His father, a lawyer, helped him file his nomination papers, and after the boy's induction last Aug. 22, continued the campaign which won him 15,000 votes on the Republican ticket.

At Harvard, young Jack was an associate editor of the Harvard Crimson and was active in a campus radio network.

Last month, he was one of an M. P. detail assigned on a mission to the mid-west, which became involved in a train wreck. He was among those injured, but was cited by his commander for meritorious service at the time. After two weeks in an Army hospital in Missouri, he was given a furlough long enough to go to Indiana's capital for swearing-in, a privilege which he had regarded as beyond possibility while stationed here.

As gun pointer on the first American submarine to patrol off Tokyo and the first to sink a Japanese ship with a submarine deck gun, Ensign Samuel E. Clark, now on duty at the Submarine Base at Groton, Conn., has just been allowed by the Navy, through the Third Naval District, to tell his

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

500	600	700	800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600
WEEL	WEAF	WOR	WJZ	WHDH	WABC	WOL	WBZ	WCOP	WNAC	WMEX	
3:00 "Merry Melody" sk.	3:15 "Merry Melody" sk.	3:30 "Merry Melody" sk.	3:45 "Merry Melody" sk.	4:00 "Merry Melody" sk.	4:15 "Merry Melody" sk.	4:30 "Merry Melody" sk.	4:45 "Merry Melody" sk.	5:00 "Merry Melody" sk.	5:15 "Merry Melody" sk.	5:30 "Merry Melody" sk.	5:45 "Merry Melody" sk.
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Garden to Cackle and Crow At 94th Annual Poultry Show

With emphasis on wartime production classes, rather than fanciers' classes, the ninety-fourth annual Boston Poultry Show, billed as "the oldest such exposition in the world," will open at the Boston Garden tomorrow.

Each of the country's 48 States will be represented, as well as four Provinces of Canada, this year's Show covering a wider area than any previous exhibition in Boston. Many first-time exhibitors will be represented.

The Show will feature three full-size Victory Flock Plants, 8-by-8-foot Amherst poultry houses complete with yards which are adapted for small backyard flocks. Sixteen-page booklets on the complete care

and management of these small home-size flocks will be given free with the Show catalogue.

More than 600 exhibitors have entered some 4,500 chickens, turkeys, waterfowl, and pigeons.

Auctions of War Bonds will be a daily feature at the Show, with civic leaders and government officials taking part as guest auctioneers. On Massachusetts Day, Thursday, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall will wield the auctioneer's hammer, and invitations have been extended by Thomas Leavitt, President of the Show, to New England's five other Governors, who will be in Boston on Thursday for a conference with Governor Saltonstall, to attend the auction.

According to Paul Ives, Chairman of the Show Committee, more than \$1,000 worth of choice birds have been offered as prizes by breeders in the six New England States and in New York State.

Lyons Presides Over Council And Returns to Navy

The Boston City Council elected Theodore F. Lyons of Roslindale its president yesterday, but Mr. Lyons, the representative from Ward 20, is a first class seaman in the United States Navy and served as President just long enough to thank his colleagues for "the nice gesture" and resign.

His election followed last week's lengthy session during which nine ballots were cast with none attaining the minimum of 12 needed for certification. The 22-man Council, four of its members in the armed services, postponed future action on the selection of a president until its next meeting Jan. 18.

However, it did pass a number of orders, actually resolutions, one of which approved the enactment of legislation to pension members of the Police and Fire Department retired for accidental disability, on the basis of the highest compensation in their grade. Another required Mayor Tobin to include the \$200 raise for the two departments in the 1943 budget, instead of extending \$100 to 1944.

Other orders which met the approval of the Council sought increases in salaries for workers in city institutions such as the City Hospital, Mattapan Sanatorium, and Long Island Hospital before the workers left to take defense jobs; recommended the drawing up of a postwar project to remove the El structure on Washington Street from Forest Hills to the entrance of the tunnel on Broadway suggested that the Boston Elevated Railway increase the number and limits of the five-cent fare zones in Ward 14 as well as reimburse the 14 communities that met the Elevated deficits during the past decade out of the company's earnings.

Spring Flowers To Bloom at Show

Geared to the wartime effort, the New England Spring Flower Show, which has been held in Boston for 71 consecutive years, will take place as usual this year at Horticultural Hall from March 13 to 20—not in spite of the war, but because it will help sustain civilian morale.

Today, more people are interested in gardening than ever before because of the food shortage which the country is facing. And this spring's Flower Show will be not only an inspiring spectacle, but in addition will have more educational exhibits in which food production will be emphasized.

Exhibitors in the trade section will have an opportunity this year to present their wares and to assist home gardeners with their Victory Gardens.

Dr. John Lincoln Alger

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 12—Dr. John Lincoln Alger, who passed on here yesterday, was President Emeritus of the Rhode Island College of Education.

Born in Quebec of American parents visiting there, he was graduated from Brown University in 1890. After serving as Principal or Superintendent of Schools in Bennington, Saxtons River, and Rutland, Vt., he joined the Brown faculty as Mathematics Instructor.

Later, Dr. Alger became Principal of the State Normal School in Johnston, Vt., and the head of the State Normal School at Providence, R. I., which later became the College of Education. He served as President of the College for 31 years, retiring from active teaching three years ago.

Over New Year's, the mammoth ski lift on Mt. Mansfield was in constant operation and queues a quarter of a mile long, were not unusual as the sport enthusiasts awaited easy transportation to the top of the mountain.

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Abolishment Of Parkman's Job Expected

Abolition of the State Office of Price Administration in Massachusetts and substitution of three district offices—at Boston, Worcester, and Springfield—was reliably forecast today as State OPA Director Henry Parkman, Jr., resigned his post. He goes to Washington to become a Lieutenant Colonel in the War Department.

Purpose of the organizational change is to do away with the admitted topheaviness of the OPA setup in Boston, where State, regional, and city offices are crowded within a few steps of each other and are often engaged in similar tasks. It is in line, too, with a general trend toward multiplying ration boards so that each will handle fewer cases.

Kenneth B. Backman, New England regional director, is in Washington today and is expected to return late in the week with details of the plan ready to be put into effect.

Meanwhile, Lawrence J. Brenahan is acting State director and is believed to be in line for the position of district manager for eastern Massachusetts when the shift is made. It is understood here that managers have already been selected for the western and central branches and that Fred J. Myrland will head the office at Worcester.

Under the new plan, each ration board in the State will report to its district office—those in the western counties to Springfield, in the central to Worcester, and in Eastern Massachusetts to the Boston office.

The Boston district office will continue to be located at 10 Post Office Square, with the local rationing board still operating from 60 Devonshire Street. No personnel changes of any consequence are expected, it was learned.

Present organizing administrator of the ration boards, Ralph Harlow, is another OPA staff member who is resigning this week. He goes to a public relations post with Broadcast Music, Inc.

Following the luncheon at 1 o'clock, Roger N. Baldwin, Director of the American Civil Liberties Union, will speak on "Peace Aims and Our Liberties."

As gun pointer on the first American submarine to patrol off Tokyo and the first to sink a Japanese ship with a submarine deck gun, Ensign Samuel E. Clark, now on duty at the Submarine Base at Groton, Conn., has just been allowed by the Navy, through the Third Naval District, to tell his

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Russian Advance Threatens German Retreat From Caucasus

Continued from Page 1

The Russian forces sweeping back across the steppes.

For the black-capped, high-hatted horsemen of the steppes, and for their townspeople, it was one of the most dramatic homecomings of the war.

As the Russians advanced through Georgievsk, Mineralnye Vody, Yatagorsk, Budenovsk, Karamik, and Kislovodsk, they broadened their Caucasus front, other forces drove 20 more miles down the rail line past Zimovniki to Kubler, southeast of Rostov, narrowing the semicircle around that endangered Nazi stronghold.

Russian mountain troops, along with the Cossacks, were given credit for an important part in the gains deep in the Caucasus.

Battlefront dispatches said they had planted the Red flag on the summit of the Mashuk and Beshtau Mountains overlooking Pyatigorsk.

Nazi Counterattacks

Are Beaten Back

These dispatches, said Georgievsk and Mineralnye Vody, cores of the German defense, fell in particularly hard fighting. There German launched several counterattacks in an attempt to regain Georgievsk, but finally fell back with the Russians pressing hard upon them.

Mineralnye Vody, just northwest of Georgievsk, fell after a three-hour battle in which a strong column of German motorized infantry was defeated, the Russians said.

From there, the Red Army was reported pushing on up the rail line toward Rostov, and across the steppes toward Aleksandrovskoe, 30 miles farther north.

"The Germans have already lost a considerable part of what they won last summer," Red Star declared. The Army newspaper said the position of the enemy was greatly complicated by loss of the key towns along the Caucasus rail trunk line.

It added that the simultaneous Russian gains in the North Caucasus deprived the Germans of positions from which they might have been able to maneuver to the support of their divisions trapped before Stalingrad.

Soviet Links Gains

In Single Strategy

Red Star linked the gains in the Caucasus with those northwest of Moscow as a single strategy and a single display of striking power.

"The Don, Velikie Luki, and Pyatigorsk are links in the same chain," the Army organ declared.

The Caucasus advance which had carried Soviet armies 80 miles from recaptured Moxdok in nine days also put the Russian armies in that area in position to sweep to the headquarters of the Kuban River, to aim at recapture of the oil fields of Maikop, at the rail centers of Voroshilovsk and Armavir, and finally at the German strongpoints of Krasnodar and Kropotkin.

Both operations on which Soviet communiqués gave detailed information pointed to the straightening of the Russian lines and the widening of the fronts.

New successes were claimed in the Lower Don Valley but there was no identification in the early morning communiqué of the popular places reported captured. The Red Army thrust in this area previously was placed at about 60 miles from Rostov.

A later Soviet communiqué reported that counterattacks were launched on a large scale in the Lower Don Valley and southwest of Velikie Luki, on the central front west of Moscow.

The Caucasus drive has put Red Army columns into Budenovsk.

70,000 Sent to Save Rommel

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (AP)—The number of German troops sent to Tunisia in an effort to save Marshal Rommel's Libyan Army has now reached 70,000, Gen. Henri Giraud, French High Commissioner in North and West Africa, was quoted as saying.

General Giraud, who was quoted by the British Radio, further described Rommel's army as being "in a dangerous position."

Another reason for the strong German reinforcements was to "hide the setback suffered in Russia," according to General Giraud quoted in the broadcast, heard here by CBS.

about 100 miles northeast of Georgievsk, at the end of a spur rail line, and at Kislovodsk, 42 miles southwest of Georgievsk. Meantime, the Russians reported, a number of towns behind the forward positions are being mopped up.

The railway station at Karamik, halfway between Georgievsk and Budenovsk, was reported captured and a Russian vanguard was said to be racing toward Svoboda, 26 miles west.

Mineralnye Vody—a resort noted for its mineral waters, which the name means—is the most advanced position on the line leading along the railroad from Baku to Rostov. From the spa it is 70 miles along the railroad to Nevinnomysskaya, which is the point where the Zelenchuk River joins the headwaters of the Kuban River to flow toward the Don.

From Pyatigorsk, south of Mineralnye Vody, it is 50 miles west to Sulimov, a town on the Kuban River headwaters.

From Mineralnye Vody north west to Voroshilovsk, it is 80 miles. Voroshilovsk is on a railroad that runs down from Divnoe, in the lower Kalmyck steppes, and joins the Baku-Rostov road. Soviet armies that spearheaded through the Kalmyck to recapture Elista were reported recently in the vicinity of Divnoe.

Hero of the Caucasus drive was announced as Lieut. Gen. Maslennikov, who just a year ago helped save Moscow with the recapture of Kalinin, a key city northwest of the Soviet Capital. Several other generals aiding General Maslennikov in the Caucasian offensive were also singled out by Soviet authorities for mention.

Tripolitania:

Flying Fortresses

Batter Ghadames

Flying Fortresses, in their first full raid into Tripolitania, struck a heavy blow at General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces by battering the fort at Ghadames, while French troops in Tunisia drove the Germans out of a mountain pass 23 miles south of Pont du Fahs and captured at least 180 prisoners.

Ghadames is deep in the desert, 450 miles south of Tunis, at the juncture of the frontiers of Tunisia, Algeria, and Tripolitania.

A spokesman for the French High Command said French troops had attacked north of Jebel Boudabous, northwest of the Moslem city of Kairouan, which is 35 miles inland from the Eastern Tunisian port of Sousse.

Germans and Italians in the valley there were surrounded, the spokesman said, and fighting is continuing.

Land fighting on the northern sector of the Tunisian front was confined to patrol activity.

There were active engagements in the mountain chain running south of Pont du Fahs, 30 miles southwest of Tunis and at the southern flank of the Medjez-el-Bab front.

"Our troops made quite substantial gains at Karachouan, south of Pont du Fahs," the French spokesman said.

Further south the French reported beating off a German attack and destroying three tanks. At the same time Allied bombers of the Middle East Command bombed the Italian port of Naples in daylight Monday, a British communiqué said.

It was the first raid of 1943 on the important Italian port, although the city had been pounded several times during December.

Meanwhile Brig. Gen. Jacques Leclerc, leader of the Fighting French force which has been moving northward from the Lake Chad region of Southern Libya and was last reported at Brach, 350 miles south of Tripoli, said that "operations are proceeding satisfactorily" in the Northern Fezzan.

"We are going ahead rapidly with the military and administrative organization of the territory occupied by the Fighting French forces," his communiqué said.

It was announced that Lieut. Col. Pierre Delange had been appointed Military Governor of the Fezzan.

Nazi Army Rift?

Rommel and Nehring Reported in Clash

Reliable information via neutral sources from Germany today indicated that a squabble for authority between General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel and Gen. Walter Nehring underlies the confusion over who is commanding the German forces in Tunisia.

It was said that even intervention by Hitler had failed to reconcile the two high German officers.

The report had been current for several weeks that General Nehring had been replaced by Col. Gen. Juergen von Arnim as commander-in-chief of the Axis forces in Tunisia.

Well-informed neutrals said this apparently was true and resulted from Marshal Rommel's emphatic refusal to serve under General Nehring.

General Nehring, likewise, was reported to have refused to serve under Marshal Rommel.

The Nazi High Command was

canal front the new advances were made. The main Japanese forces, however, have been concentrated in the northwestern hump of the island, on the American west flank, and authorities here assumed the advances were in that direction.

Aleutians:

Japan Reinforces

Hold on Kiska

Under cover of the long Arctic nights, the Japanese invaders of Kiska Island in the Aleutians appear to have been receiving supplies and reinforcements.

Military authorities, who declined to be quoted by name, expressed the opinion, however, that on the basis of available information the enemy's hold on their bleak outpost off Alaska probably is little if any more secure than it was last fall when Army air attacks eased off because of the fog and darkness that set in with winter.

One of the most recent indications that the Japanese have not been idle came when two Lightning fighters escorting medium bombers on a raid over Kiska harbor were shot down by four Japanese float-type Zeros on Dec. 30. Only one of the Zeros was destroyed. That was the first evidence in many weeks that the Japanese had float planes at Kiska and occasioned considerable surprise that they had been able to move in such reinforcements.

General Nehring long has specialized in the strategy of open warfare, which is likely to develop in Tunisia, and he is said to regard Marshal Rommel "nothing but a lucky tactician."

When Hitler was unable to reconcile the two generals, he appointed a third, General von Arnim, as chief of the Tunisian forces, the neutral sources said.

The German Army continues to assert that General Nehring has not been replaced, referring to heavy reinforcements going "to Nehring's Third Army in Tunisia."

Raid on Ruhr:

RAF Stages Sixth

Attack in 8 Nights

The British Air Ministry announced that the Royal Air Force blasted the Ruhr again Monday night in the sixth raid on that area in eight nights.

The Ministry did not specify the objectives hit, but said that one plane of the Bomber Command was missing after the raid.

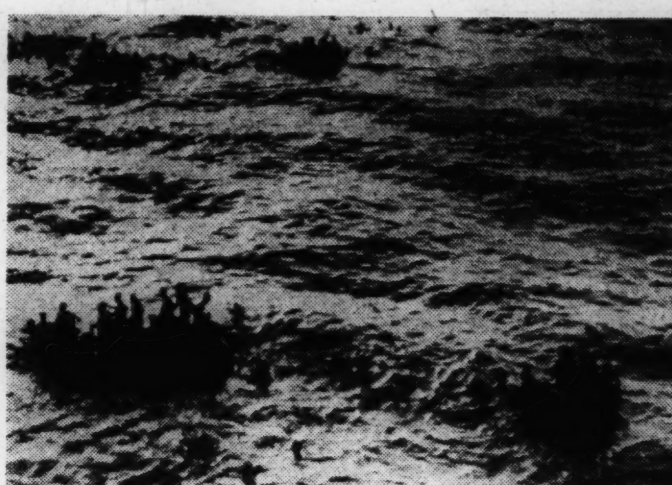
New 'Burma Road':

British Are Building

Highway From India

Strong communication lines are being stretched slowly but surely from strategic centers in India to points in Burma for eventual British Indian use against the Japanese, a delayed dispatch from a correspondent in Burma states.

"By train, truck, jeep, and foot



What War at Sea Means

Members of the crew of the British cruiser Dorsetshire hold out valiantly in the water as they wait to be taken on board by a destroyer after the cruiser was sunk by Japanese dive-bombers in the Bay of Bengal. Some swim about, while others cling to life rafts.

I traveled a long way over one of these lines to this outpost where workers are hacking their way through dense jungles and over mountains," this correspondent said.

"Details of this tremendous project must remain secret, but it is an impressive undertaking and few engineering problems are as difficult. The road runs mostly through mountains where no road ever existed and few trails. Miles of road bed are blasted out of rock on mountainsides overhanging valleys. Parts of the road are above the clouds.

"The work is being done mostly by coolies, including women. I saw thousands of coolies using methods generations old. They carried dirt on their heads in wicker baskets. They crushed stones one by one with home-made hammers. They slashed through the jungle with long, heavy knives that also are useful weapons.

"Modern equipment, including Illinois-made bulldozers, was used wherever possible, but the coolies can work in places where the huge machines cannot go.

"The trip by jeep was a hazardous one over corkscrew turns along precipitous ledges, and along the way I saw troops being trained in every conceivable phase of jungle warfare. Some Indian troops need little training, because

they grew up in the mountains and jungles.

"Despite the intense hardships of working in this area, the morale of British troops is high. At one point I came across a British sergeant far back in the woods where he was helping clear a path for telephone lines."

New Britain:

Japanese Cruiser Hit

By Torpedo Planes

A Japanese cruiser or large destroyer was hit by Allied torpedo planes and believed sunk Jan. 9 off Gasmata harbor, New Britain, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced.

Australian and American ground forces continued to squeeze the isolated and dwindling Japanese forces into a smaller space at Sanananda Point northwest of Buna, the communiqué said.

The apparently successful attack on the enemy warship took place just at dusk. The communiqué described the ship as a light cruiser or a large destroyer.

"A hit was scored, causing a heavy explosion amidships, enveloping the vessel in smoke," the communiqué said. "The ship was not visible at daybreak and is believed to have sunk during the night."

possibly from Italians, of whom there are said to be 400,000 in Germany, there are few volunteers.

Conscription, under the latest Sauckel decree of Oct. 30, appears to be applied in almost all occupied countries. It is seen in its most ruthless form in Poland from which nearly 100,000 were sent to Germany in July alone.

The estimated number of Poles in Germany now is more than 1,250,000. Probably nearly as many Ukrainians have been "mobilized" (the word is Germany's own) for work in the Reich.

For France, the estimated figure, apart from prisoners, was about 175,000 early in October. From the Netherlands, at least 250,000 have had to go and 50,000 more have been called for.

Goebbels Eyes U. S.

By Ernest S. Pisko

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In sharp contrast to official optimism at similar occasions, Dr. Joseph Goebbels told the German people in his New Year's message that heavy as their burden had been until now they had to brace themselves for further and still heavier sacrifices.

"The longer the war lasts," he wrote in last week's issue of Das Reich, "the more numerous and difficult problems are bound to confront us." In order not to leave any doubt about the implications of his forecast he described in brutally frank words the hardships which the war had brought upon the civilian population.

He stated that not only for those employed in industry, agriculture, and transportation, but also for the white-collar workers a 12-hour work day had become the rule; that in many cases people had to work 16 hours a day, and in some instances even more than that.

The Nazi Propaganda Minister's gloomy welcome to the New Year was astonishing, since only four weeks from now Adolf Hitler will celebrate the tenth anniversary of his rise to power. More than ever before did the occasion call for triumphant announcements, or at least for words of hope and courage.

Why then did Hitler's astute propaganda chief address the home front in such a frightening way?

Three answers can be found to this question.

The first is that the Nazis have overworked the method of making promises.

The second is of a more subtle nature. In sketching a glaringly realistic picture of the predicaments at the home front, Dr. Goebbels effectively nipped any private grumbling in the bud.

However, Dr. Goebbels had not only the home front in mind when he drafted his New Year's message; he had one eye directed across the Atlantic.

Apart from its aim to impress the enemy with a grossly exaggerated notion about the physical toughness of the German people, Dr. Goebbels' remarks about extended average working time are calculated to stir up strife between the groups of labor and management abroad, particularly in the United States by stimulating demands for similar work schedules.

Discovery of Oil in Brazil Presages Vast Industry

In its fifth month of war against the Axis, Brazil towers with new prestige on the South American horizon and steadily rises in world importance. Today The Christian Science Monitor publishes the first article in a series on "Brazil at War."

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer on Latin-American Affairs for
The Christian Science Monitor

Brazil, potentially one of the world's great industrial nations, today stands at a new threshold of development with disclosure by Dr. João Alberto Lins de Barros, Economic Co-ordinator, that Brazil has "struck oil."

While the existence of oil deposits in Bahia State has been known for about four years, Dr. Lins de Barros said to The Christian Science Monitor during an exclusive interview in New York, only now has it become certain that Brazil can achieve self-sufficiency in oil.

He called attention to the fact that shortage of high-grade fuel, especially oil, had been Brazil's greatest industrial handicap in a storehouse otherwise richly stocked with raw materials.

In the United States to negotiate for machinery and equipment to speed Brazil's contribution to the United Nations' war effort, Dr. Lins de Barros turned quickly during the interview to the subject of oil. If enough drilling equipment could be sent to Bahia at the earliest possible moment, he declared, Brazil's own oil would soon make unnecessary the long sea haul for tankers from Venezuela, Mexico and the United States.

Equipment Shortage
This is one of the shortages of equipment that bears most urgently on plans of Dr. Lins de Barros. An engineer-revolutionist-economist, he holds in his tanned fingers the price of bread in Brazil, as well as that country's tremendous projects for impounding tropical rivers and converting their power into electricity to make aluminum, steel, and rubber products.

Supplementing the Co-ordinator's disclosures, is word from São Salvador, capital of Bahia on its large hill-girt bay, that the Brazilian National Petroleum Council is looking hopefully to Bahia oil. Of all the sources open to Brazil at war, this is the one which the Council to be the most promising, according to Associated Press dispatches.

"We will begin producing petroleum in commercial quantities this year," declared Dr. Lins de Barros. "As you know, oil has been the only key material of modern industry until lately lacking in Brazil. We have vast stores of rich iron ore. We have manganese, aluminum, coal, and untapped possibilities for developing electric power along our rivers. Now we have oil, only waiting to be brought to the surface."

Already oil is being produced in small quantities, the Co-ordinator reported.

The newness of this oil development is indicated by what this writer saw—and did not see—at Bahia just a year ago. Flying in and out of the city, and during a week on land, I saw and heard no hint of anything as large as Dr. Lins de Barros disclosed in New York. If there were oil derricks, they were so few and so inconspicuous as to escape attention.

Should the Bahia oil come up fully to the Co-ordinator's expectations, Brazil has reached another major turning point in its industrial development. This comes in the midst of a war that already drives the country ahead at great speed.

With or without oil in significant quantities, it can be stated that Brazil is shouldering its way far to the lead among the industrialized nations of Latin America.

Argentina is falling behind.

Reliance Upon U. S.
The presence of Dr. Lins de Barros in the United States for an extended series of official negotiations shows how much Brazil is relying on this country's help.

That help, in turn, is directly due to American appreciation of the courageous stand taken by Brazil a year ago at the Rio de Janeiro consultations in the shadow of Pearl Harbor, before a victory of the United Nations had become visibly apparent.

Talking with Dr. Lins de Barros, you feel two powerful currents pulling in opposite directions.

He makes you share, by the warmth of his own interest, in an awareness of Brazil's vast possibilities. He talks of factories to make airplane engines; of new steel mills; of dams and harnessed waterfalls and planes to knit this diverse country into an integrated whole.

Yet he also makes you acutely aware that all of these long-range projects are woefully delayed at present by the shortage of materials and of ships. Himself vested with the most rapid kind of executive power inside Brazil, he chafes visibly against the shortages that postpone what he sees coming for his country.

Desire to Progress
"We understand in Brazil how great are the demands on American production," he said. "We appreciate the efforts you are making to build up Brazil's strength. We share with you in all needed sacrifices, but we do want to get on with this job."

For Brazil as for the United Nations as a whole, winning the war comes first. Brazil's present industrial effort is keyed to that end. These are a few of the projects actually under way, as touched upon by Dr. Lins de Barros.

Aluminum production: Recently President Vargas presented the first bars of aluminum from de-

Brazilian bauxite to the United States Army Technical School. An aluminum refinery in the State of Minas Gerais, called Industria de Alumínio de Ouro Preto, will be in action next year.

Airplane engines: At São Paulo, work is being rushed on a plant to make Wright airplane engines, with production scheduled to start in a year.

Rubber: The vanguard of 100,000 workers is streaming into the jungles of the Amazon, to fulfill the pledge of 50,000 tons this year for the United States.

Magnesium: In Bahia and Minas Gerais, extraction of this indispensable metal is being speeded under forced draft.

Iron ore and steel: Brazil is in the midst of many far-ranging activities to stiffen the steel backbone of its new industrial economy.

These are in the immediate foreground. But Dr. Lins de Barros sees them against a broad and deep panorama. He sees beyond the war to a Brazil no longer dependent on export of a few agricultural crops—recently coffee, cocoa, and cotton—but richly varied in industry and agriculture, with raw materials.

New Sources of Power
Along the escarpment that rises 2,500 feet, almost from the coast south of Rio de Janeiro, he sees new sources of electric power. At present 600,000 horsepower are developed to light homes and factories in Santos, São Paulo, and environs.

This will be doubled as a starter. The land tips inland from the edge of the escarpment. To get power, the streams, fed by heavy rainfall, are dammed and sent hurtling back down the cliff to power stations on the coast.

Directly behind this natural powerhouse lie the magnesium, iron, bauxite, and other principal raw materials for industry.

Oil will flow from the north, and rubber, and tropical oils. Large beds of coal exist in the south, not of the highest grade, but usable.

That is a glimpse of the coming Brazil in industry, as seen by the man who today has unprecedented power to shape its outlines.

Navy 'Trims' Braid And 'Brass Hat' Use

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP)—"Brass hats" and gold braid, traditional trappings of the naval officer, are going by the board.

The Navy announced Jan. 10 that, effective immediately, simple overseas caps had become optional uniform equipment to be worn in place of the round, stiff-visored caps heretofore required of all commissioned, warrant, and chief petty officers.

The insignia of rank will be worn on the right side of the caps and a miniature Navy shield on the left.

The visored service caps may still be worn, but effective Jan. 1, 1944, they will be officially shorn, except for formal wear, of their gold braid, chin straps, and the gold work which traditionally decorates the black visors of commanders and admirals.

Also effective next year will be a rule cutting the rank-identifying gold sleeve stripes in half. The stripes will be worn on the outside of the sleeve only, instead of running all the way around the cuff.

Canada Not 'Outside' To Mrs. Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP)—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt does not consider Canada "outside the country," she remarked at her press conference yesterday.

After she had announced she would go to Montreal to speak at a meeting for Russian Relief Jan. 19, a reporter asked whether "this second trip outside the country" meant that Mrs. Roosevelt would make additional ones.

"I don't know," Mrs. Roosevelt replied. "Anyway, I don't consider Canada outside the country."

She added that Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King had written urging her to accept the invitation to speak at the Russian Relief event. Mrs. Roosevelt said she would return to Washington the following day.

Author Hervey Allen 'Information Specialist'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP)—Hervey Allen, author of "Anthony Adverse" and other novels, was nominated by President Roosevelt today to be "information specialist" in the Atlanta office of the War Manpower Commission. The post pays \$4,600 a year. Mr. Allen lives in Miami, Fla.

Allen was among 29 nominations for posts with the War Manpower Commission sent to the Senate Jan. 11 for confirmation.

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Return of Its Treaty Ports Pleases China

CHUNGKING, Jan. 12 (AP)—China's legitimate diplomatic aspirations, generally speaking, have been satisfied by the treaties signed yesterday with the United States and Great Britain abolishing extraterritorial rights, and China can now go to the Peace Conference on an equal footing with her Allies, Foreign Minister T. V. Soong told a press conference today.

Discussing the treaty with Great Britain, Mr. Soong said China had raised the question of the status of the Kowloon leased territory, which is part of the Hong Kong area, but that the British Government was not prepared to discuss the question at present and consequently China reserved the right to revive the matter later.

The question of the status of Hong Kong itself, a British Crown Colony now under Japanese occupation, was not raised, Mr. Soong said.

Mr. Soong predicted that other countries with extra-territorial rights in China would follow the example of the United States and Great Britain in relinquishing them.

Asked about France, one of the countries enjoying these rights, Mr. Soong replied: "The question of French rights in China has no realistic importance. There is no French Government to negotiate with."

Mr. Soong paid tribute to the parts played by U. S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull and British Foreign Minister Anthony Eden toward conclusion of the new treaties.

"Both proved warm in their sympathies and deep in their understanding of China's aspirations," Mr. Soong said.

With men of such caliber in charge of the foreign policies of Britain and the United States, Mr. Soong said, the prospects were enhanced for a solution of postwar problems.

Mr. Soong revealed that the Allies have been informally sounding out each other's postwar problems but that no positive understandings have been reached.

He declared that President Roosevelt's recent message to Congress "was received with enthusiasm by the people of Asia."

"More than ever, Mr. Roosevelt is the chief spokesman of the United Nations," Mr. Soong said.

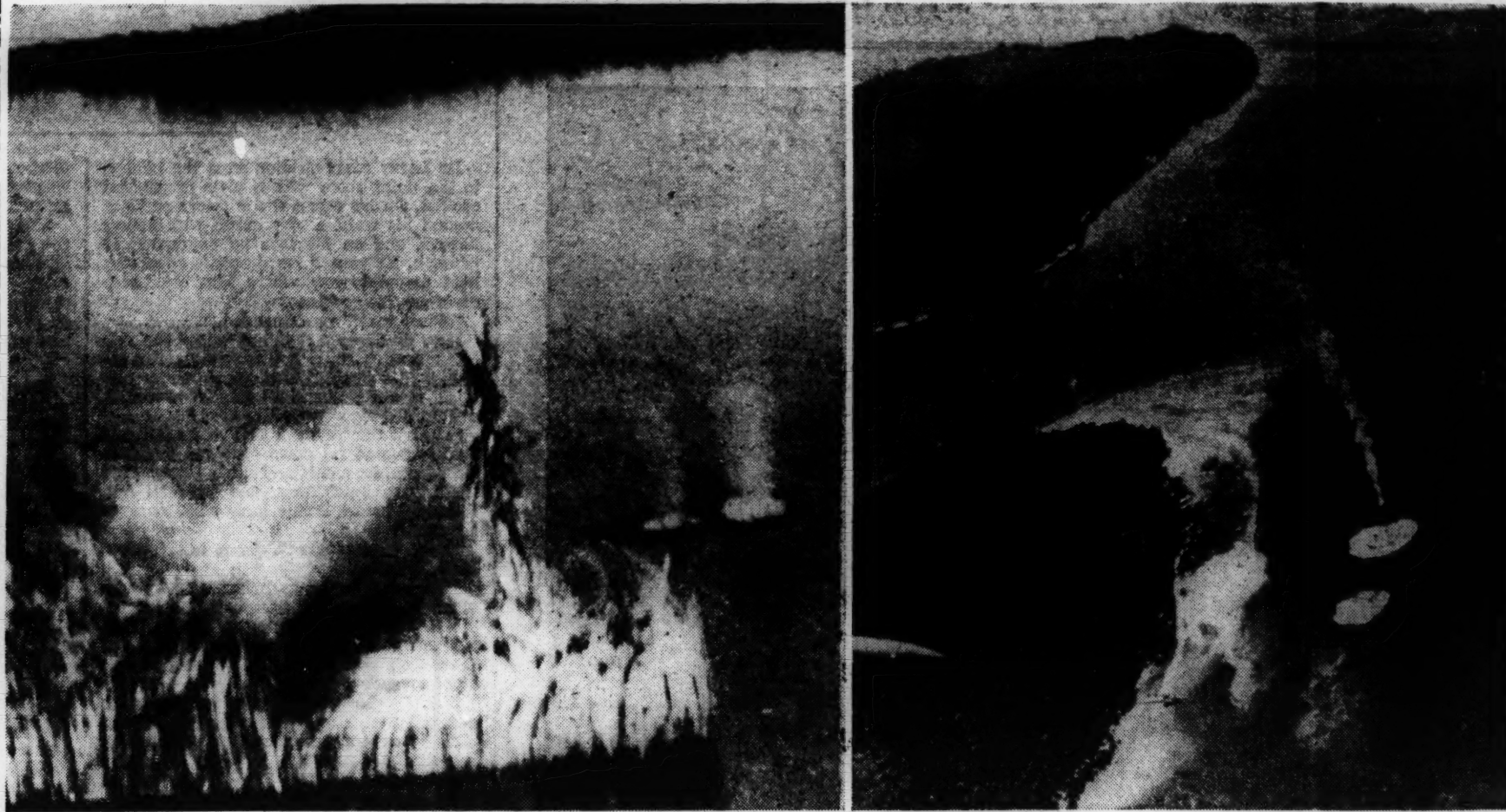
"For China, the most significant part of his speech was his recognition that the peace aims of China are closely akin to those of the United States."

He refused to comment on the President's statement that as great a quantity of Lend-Lease materials was now reaching China by air as ever reached it over the Burma Road, now occupied by the Japanese.

"This statement was on a military matter which I feel I should not discuss with you," Mr. Soong said.

Reaction of the Chinese press to the new treaties was generally enthusiastic, though there were minor reservations.

American Bombers Fire Camouflaged Japanese Ship



Incident in the Great Battle for Control of the Pacific
Direct hits from United States Army bombers set fire to this enemy transport, New Britain. View at left shows ship aflame, with two near misses (right), while camouflaged completely on both sides and even up its mast with palm trees, as it attempted to sneak through island-studded waters south of Bismarck Archipelago near officials say.

Polish Ministry Aids Million Refugees

By Ann Su Cardwell

Writes for The Christian Science Monitor

A million Polish refugees are receiving assistance in some form from the Polish Ministry of Social Welfare. Expenditures for such help during the past year totaled \$8,310,000. This was disclosed recently in a report to the Polish National Council in London by Minister of Social Welfare Jan Stanczyk.

Aid to Poles in Russia occupied first place. A loan of 100,000,000 rubles for this purpose was obtained from the Soviets. Of this amount, 42 per cent was paid out in cash assistance, 14.1 per cent for food, 20.4 per cent for group shelter care, 2.9 per cent for medical supplies, 1.3 per cent for educational purposes.

Owing to the difficulty of finding necessities of all kinds in Russia, every effort was made to send such things from Great Britain and the United States. Despite tonnage limitations—all space being reserved for military equipment and supplies—the British Government allotted 1,000 tons a month for shipments to Poles in Russia. Thus it was possible to send \$390,000 worth of food, clothing, medical supplies and simple necessities from Great Britain. Thanks to the

Lend-Lease arrangement, another \$14,250,000 worth was bought and sent from the United States, 100 tons of space being allowed for such shipments on each boat carrying arms to Russia. In addition to these amounts, \$343,000 was spent similarly in the Near East.

When the supplies were unloaded at the ports, the report goes on, there was still the problem of getting them from the Persian Gulf to the Poles scattered over 46 administrative districts in the Soviet republics. The colossal task of organizing transport, warehouses, distribution centers, administration apparatus, of discovering and reaching the deported Poles, was made all the more difficult because of Soviet need of transportation facilities for military purposes and frequent lack of co-operation in certain Soviet quarters.

But a good beginning had been made in this relief work, which unfortunately had to stop in the latter part of July. Now, says the report, a wholly new action must be organized and in time put into operation.

Along with the Polish troops brought out of Russia, the Minister goes on, were 40,000 civilians. Persia is the transit area. Most of these civilians were in great need of care, food and clothing. Between April and September, 1942, the Ministry of Social Welfare sent \$361,000 to Tehran in addition to help in kind, including 120,000 garments. One thousand children now are well cared for in boarding schools in Isfahan, 354 are in nursery schools in Tehran, 2,217 in elementary schools, 200 in secondary schools.

10,000 to Africa
The British Government has agreed to the placing of 17,000 of these refugees in the British colonies and the Dominions. India has promised to take 10,000 Polish children, Mexico has offered to take 23,000 of these Poles. [After

When Jerry sends our boys hurtling downwards with a horde of screaming gremlins in their wake, the doll-like Luft Waafes detach themselves from the clouds in fluffy patches of blue tulle, speedily unstitch the wings off the pilot's tunic and swiftly re-sew it on his back, to facilitate the climb back to the sky.

A special crew of the Luft Waaf according to the legend is armed with miniature acetylene torches to melt ice that forms on the wings of aircraft.

The Luft Waafes, with their winsome, unaffected ways and innocent blue eyes, simply bewitch gremlins away, and it has been observed that they usually embody the qualities of each airman's ideal woman.

6 Million Women In War Work Seen

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP)—War Manpower Chairman Paul V. McNutt predicted that by the end of this year 30 per cent of the nation's war production workers will be women and that a proportionately larger number will be employed in essential civilian trades and services.

He estimated that 4,000,000 of the 17,000,000 war workers now were women and that by the end of the year the number would increase to 6,000,000.

In civilian work, he said in a statement, women already are replacing men in such traditionally male jobs as gas station attendants, taxicab and truck drivers, butchers and construction laborers.

"This trend," he reported, "will increase until by the end of the year as many as 45 per cent of the workers in these home front jobs will be women."

Employment of women in the aircraft industry rose from less than 5 per cent of the total in 1940 to 17 per cent last September and by the end of the year, McNutt predicted, there will be more women than men workers in the industry.

The communications equipment industry, on the basis of September figures, is one of the largest employers of women, with 48 per cent.

Nazis Decentralize Control in Poland

By the Overseas News Agency

London, Jan. 12

The Polish newspaper Dziennik Polski reports that the Nazis have decentralized the Office of Administration of Confiscated Property in occupied Poland.

The central organization has been liquidated and regional offices have been given full power to act independently. The measure was believed to have been taken because of the vast amount of property involved.

Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski's visit to that country. It was announced that 5,000 was the number that would be accommodated now. To date, continues the report, 10,000 have been sent to Africa and 1,000 to India. The rest are still in Persia.

The Minister lists the other countries where Polish refugees are to be found, in groups that are small in size, however, compared with those from Russia. They are Spain, Palestine, Rhodesia, the United States, Brazil and other South American countries. To all of these, the Ministry of Social Welfare is giving aid to the extent of its ability. As for Polish refugees in lands occupied by the enemy, the Minister stresses the fact that every thing is being done to give them help, and the same is true in regard to the Poles in Poland itself.

The difficulties encountered here do not require listing.

Comparatively few of the Polish refugees in Great Britain need assistance from the Polish Government, as most of them are employed. However, there is a group of civilians which for one reason or another must be helped; and added to these are a few hundred invalid soldiers. This is a constantly changing number, for the Ministry spares no effort to help the refugees able to work to find employment. For example, out of a total of 915 engineers and skilled workmen, only 40 are unemployed, and 17 of these are physically unable. The greatest trouble is in placing persons who are not qualified for work in war industries.

Model Villages
LONDON, Jan. 12 (ONA)—The Times of London reported from Nairobi that large settlements, built on the style of model villages, have been prepared in East Africa for 8,000 Polish refugees, including 4,000 children, whose number is expected to increase.

Polish Consul Jan Chmielinski inspected the settlements at Masindi in Uganda and Konoda in Tanganyika. Schools have been opened, though there is a shortage of textbooks, and social and cultural life has been organized on a commercial basis.

Handicraft workshops have been established in the settlements pending implementation of agricultural plans.

The aim is to make the settlements as self-supporting as possible, Mr. Chmielinski said.

Bernhard Flies to Canada To Be With Princess
OTTAWA, Jan. 12 (AP)—Prince Bernhard of The Netherlands has reached Canada by air from Britain to be with his wife, Princess Juliana, at the birth of their third child, expected late this month.

Recappers May Stock Up Jan. 20
WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP)—To facilitate the speedy transfer to eligible motorists of the spare tires acquired by the Government, the Office of Price Administration announced Jan. 9 that repairmen and recappers would be permitted to stock up on them starting Jan. 20 so that they can maintain capacity operations in preparing for use.

Most of the tires, classed as Grade 3, will go eventually to motorists who hold A and B gasoline ration cards and can show essential need for replacement tires.

Dealers will be permitted to build up their stocks through an initial allotment of used tires, including those ready for use, those needing repairs, and casings suitable for recapping. This will enable the dealers to arrange for their own recapping and repair work.

Recappers and repairmen, the OPA said, will be required to sell tires on a first-come, first-served basis to eligible motorists or dealers.

Each recapper can obtain an initial allotment of 50 recappable tire carcasses for each mold he operates. A repairman can get 25 tires which need repairs only.

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By a Staff Artist

They Help RAF Pilots
Lady Gremlins, whose "real" names are Luft Waafes, take on pleasant assignments, such as sewing silver linings in clouds, polishing the sun, and sweeping the skies clear for RAF pilots. They disprove the naughty pranks of Gremlins.

Duties in the Skies
The Luft Waafes are doing everything to counteract the nefarious work of the gremlins. Airmen have found them sitting on the edge of dark clouds busily sewing in silver linings with threads of rainbow silk.

Among their "sky fatigues" they polish the sun, sweeping up

gray clouds and blowing cobwebs. Their cheeks glow with the natural tints of the dawn and their blue eyes are clear and frank, big with wondrous concern for RAF air crews.

When Jerry sends our boys hurtling downwards with a horde of screaming gremlins in their wake, the doll-like Luft Waafes detach themselves from the clouds in fluffy patches of blue tulle, speedily unstitch the wings off the pilot's tunic and swiftly re-sew it on his back, to facilitate the climb back to the sky.

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Carries on under Wartime Regulations
The light, creamy marshmallows — an excellent as gas station attendants, taxicab and truck drivers, butchers and construction laborers.

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The communications equipment industry, on the basis of September figures, is one of the largest employers of women, with 48 per cent.

By 'Cannibalizing' They Send Damaged Planes Back to War

LONDON (AP)—They are seldom in the headlines, but the sure-handed men who have a way with "hangar queens" and are skilled at "cannibalizing" play an indispensable role in building American air might in this theater of the war.

Without the mechanics of the ground crews there could be no continued, heavy aerial blows against the Axis—and no one is quicker to point this out than the pilots and flying crews who win the medals.

Capt. Harry W. Scharf, of Baltimore, Md., has been with the mechanical end of the air force for 20 years, starting out as a private, and he can tell many stories of the amazing jobs these mechanics have done in sending warplanes out to fight again after they've been crippled by the enemy.

Typical of such feats was the job on a Boeing fortress which Lieut. Joe Haas of San Jose, Calif., flew back to his British base after a raid over German-held Europe.

The leading edge of one of the wings was severely torn. The tail assembly was battered almost beyond use, with the elevator stabilizer smashed. There was a hole in one of the propeller blades. The oxygen lines were punctured. The radio hatch was torn away. The anti-ice tank was destroyed and the fuselage and wings were perforated with bullet and cannon holes.

Under the direction of Sergeant John B. White of St. Mary's, West Virginia, the compact ground crew went to work on a half dozen jobs at once and in surprisingly few

days the fortress was flying against the enemy once more.

Sergeant Reinhard Routh of McCook, Neb., took two leading edges and welded them neatly together to form a new edge to replace the wrecked one. Then he took three damaged hatch covers and worked them into one good one—this process of salvaging damaged parts is known to the ground men as "cannibalizing."

Meanwhile, the "hangar queens"—ships battered beyond repair but still having many serviceable parts—were yielding a new stabilizer, propeller and anti-ice tank.

Sergeant John Erickson of Rutland, Mass., worked for hours on the damaged plane's instruments when he was through they were ready for the next raid.

Many of these deft workmen have been with the Army for many years, like Captain Scharf and Lieut. J. J. Bouty of Tampa, Fla., and Sergeant S. A. Martin of Gauley Mills, W. Va., who served in the first World War.

But there are many who have been taken from civilian life and made into competent crew specialists in a relatively few months. Such ones include Sergeant Perry E. Morgan of Mangum, Okla., and Sergeant Elliott Welch, a Cherokee Indian, from Cherokee, S. C.

Among the others who have had a good many years' experience are Sergeant Henry F. Deal of Dothan, Ala., who enlisted in 1931; Sergeant Edgar J. Scott of Newburgh, N. Y., who has done fabric work and wing repairing for several years; Sergeant William H. Bryan of Eads, Tenn.; Sergeant C. W. Pyfer of New Orleans.

Half a Million Civilian Fliers in U. S. Envisioned in Era After Peace Comes
WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP)—An air-conscious America in which "within a few years after peace," half a million persons will be flying their own planes and 20,000,000 passengers will be traveling annually by commercial airline was envisioned today by a special congressional committee.

To prepare for this vast expansion of air transportation, a House committee named more than a year ago to investigate aviation accidents urged Congress in a report filed today to appoint standing committees to "study the pressing problems of national and international air commerce."

"Unfortunately," commented the committee, headed by Representative Jack Nichols (D) of Oklahoma, "many intelligent and generally well-informed citizens of our country are not informed concerning the potentialities of aircraft as passenger and cargo vehicles" and might consider as "visionary dreams" plans for aviation development.

From its observations of new plane designs and plans for the future, the committee said, the entire aviation industry "will be revolutionized after the present war."

"The future security and economic prosperity of the United States," it told Congress, "may depend upon your willingness to give wholehearted and constructive co-operation to civil aviation—now. Very seriously, we say to you that the nation which is best prepared to enter world air commerce on a large and effective scale at the end of this war may be the first nation to recover its economic stability."

The committee asserted that in the aviation era to follow the war, "no people and no market will be inaccessible. Air traffic will affect what they eat in China and India—their living conditions—the hours they work."

"It will industrialize small remote places with wealth that has not been successfully tapped because of travel difficulties."

Between 1950 and 1960, the committee said, the National Resources Planning Board estimates that air freight may exceed 600,000,000

ton-miles annually, being carried by new type planes capable of hauling a gross load of 200,000 pounds with operating costs under four cents per capacity-ton mile.

"Airplanes can be used for local pick-up and delivery," the report continued, trips being made "to and from a store to a customer's backyard."

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Shift of Vichy Americans To Germany Rouses U. S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP)—The State Department announced last night that the Nazis were preparing to transfer to Germany the Americans held at Lourdes, France, and that it was protesting "this autocratic action."

The Department said: "The Department of State has been advised by its Legation at Bern that the German Government has thrown a detachment of SS troops around the American group at Lourdes, France. The group includes diplomatic and consular officers, press correspondents, Red Cross representatives, and relief workers."

"The German Government proposes to transfer the American group from French soil to a site in Germany."

"The German action was taken while the United States Government was negotiating through the Swiss Government for the exchange of its personnel."

"It is reported that the German Government thus intends to take upon itself for its own purposes the exchange negotiations."

"This autocratic action by the German Government has been protested by the Department of State."

The State Department has been striving since the Germans completed their occupation of all

France to arrange for the return of the Americans who were at Vichy.

The negotiations, conducted through Switzerland, technically were with the Vichy Government and contemplated exchange of the Americans for the Vichy representatives here, headed by Ambassador Gaston Henry-Haye, who have been interned at Hershey, Pa., since relations were broken off following the North African landings.

The Americans interned at Lourdes number about 140, headed by S. J. Pinkney Tuck, Chargé d'Affaires. With newspaper correspondents and relief workers, their number is far larger than the Vichy group interned here. About half of the French Embassy staff went over to the United Nations cause.

Upon removal to Germany, the Americans from France presumably would be interned at Bad Nauheim, where the Americans who were in Germany when war was declared were held until their exchange.

Secretary Hull had reported that negotiations were in progress for the exchange with Vichy but details of the progress were never made public and the present situation apparently makes the exchange even more remote.

There appears to be a growing disposition on the part of the people to take their own case, to get a new perspective and not to label restrictions which are merely inconveniences as "sacrifices."

Price control is likely to have a pretty stiff year, with increased difficulties arising from shortage of manpower and of raw materials for civilian manufacture. There will be further depletion of civilian stocks, with continued pressure of purchasing power by a nation is working as it has never worked before.

Rationing of domestic foods is still confined to butter, but sectional shortages of other foods, particularly meats, have led to rumors and warnings. Governing factors will be the extent of success in filling export contracts and the degree to which people are restrained from food hoarding.

In regard to general rationing, Canada will likely be considerably influenced by United States policy. The importance of equitable distribution of available supplies applies as much to Canada as to the United States. The day of clothes rationing has been steadily removed by a system of standardization, but whether this process can be continued indefinitely is uncertain. Textile mills are working above prewar levels but over half the production is for the Government. It will be only through a further development of economic standardization of materials and styles that civilian needs can be fully supplied without rationing.

There is little present likelihood of the Government taking over any kind of formal control of inventories of commodities but it is certain that the principle laid down some time ago of seeing that a general policy of "ratable" distribution of goods is followed, will be further encouraged.

The manpower problem as it is likely to develop in 1943 cannot be reduced to a diagram or blueprint. The point on which greatest pressure will come will depend on the extent of casualties in the armed forces. If the great hour of European invasion strikes, then every reservoir of fit manpower will be tapped to strengthen the Army overseas. That is simply common sense.

Meanwhile, a basic policy which is being followed is getting all the woman power and the militarily unfit manpower possible into essential war activities. There is still plenty to be done about this. Also, while there has been a steady curtailment of nonessential industry,

as evidenced by the decreasing number of men employed in these industries, the direct attack on this question by the industrial branch of the Prices Board hasn't been as active as might be expected. What has been done has been in large measure the natural result of men switching to war plants and the growing restriction on raw materials.

Earlier in the war the manpower engaged in essential basic industries such as coal and base metal mining was depleted by shifting of men to war plants and the armed forces. The situation has had to be remedied by getting men from the gold mines into coal pits and base metal mines. Agriculture has of course also suffered, as has lumbering. These give lots of food for thought and for action in the re-organized department of labor of which selective service forms a part.

Sweden Is Building Fountain-Pen Plant
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON—Sweden's first fountain-pen factory is nearing completion but production cannot be started until a shipment of celluloid from Italy is received, the United States Department of Commerce recently stated.

The company is reported to have obtained \$10,000 of working capital by loan from an enterprising association which is sponsoring new industries in the Province of Bohuslan to relieve unemployment.

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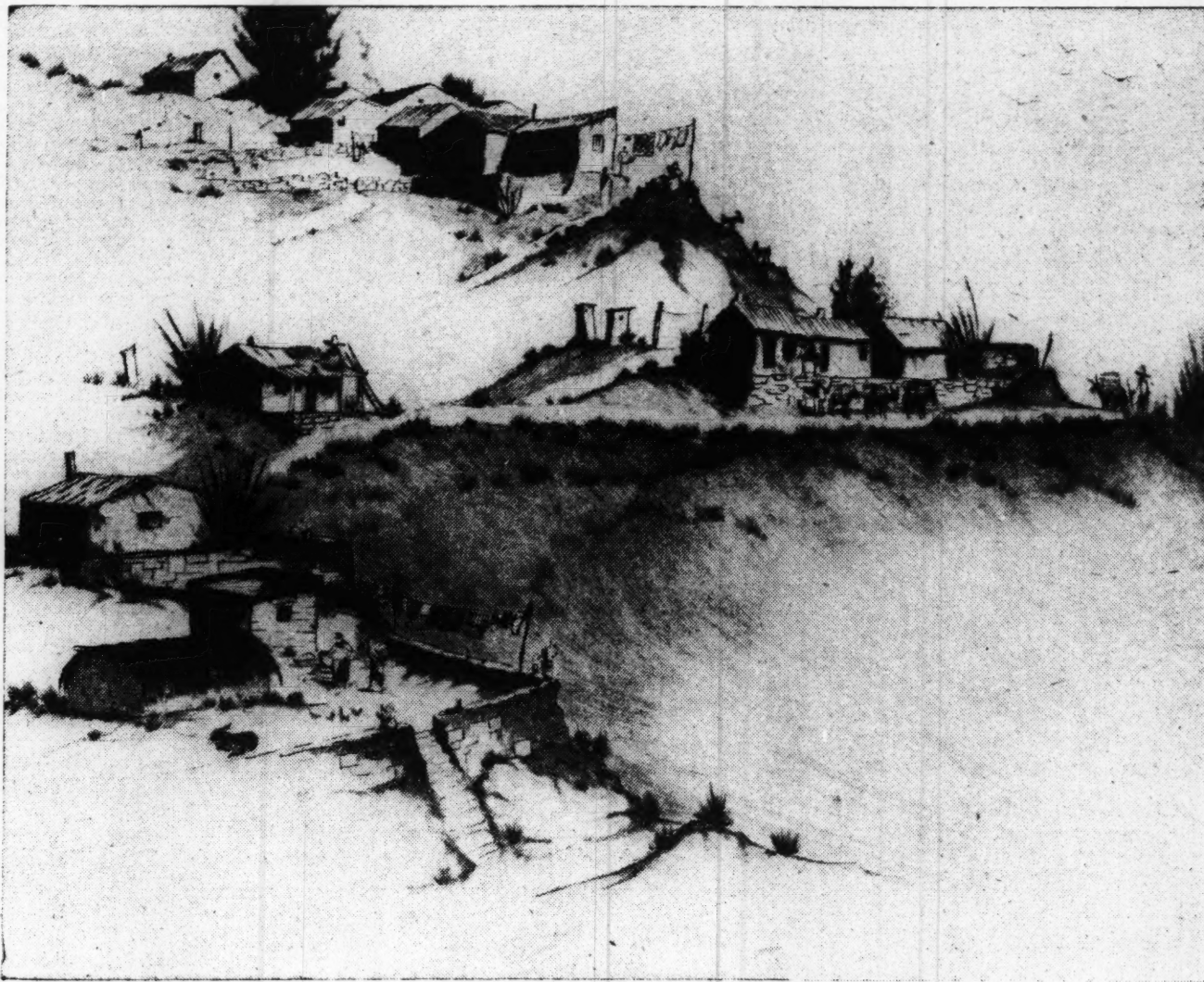
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

No ONE need fear the lack implied by rationing unless he can be convinced that the wisdom and substance of his heavenly Father, divine Love, are running low. Can it be possible that God has not enough of good to go around? No, for as the father in Jesus' parable said to the elder son remaining at home (Luke 15:31): "Son, thou art ever with me, and all that I have is thine," so our heavenly Father is reassuring us today: "All that I have is thine."

The Psalmist expressed confidence in the fact that "the earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof" (Psalms 24:1). Jesus' thought and action expressed an unflinching sense of abundance in every situation. Obviously, he knew the source of supply was not matter but Spirit. Today "the earth is the Lord's," and His fullness has not changed. Frightened mortals, entertaining a finite concept of supply as material, may not comprehend the infinite abundance of Spirit; nevertheless, good is forever unlimited.

"Fear was the first manifestation of the error of material sense," writes Mary Baker Eddy in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 532). War is unquestionably an error of material sense, a belief in more than one Mind. Is it not fear, then, that misleads mortals to expect a lack of necessities and proceeds to manifest this accepted sense of scarcity? True, some avenues of material supply are today so blocked as to cause a lack of certain commodities. Yet three ways out of the difficulty have already presented themselves: first, such rationing of these commodities as to ensure impartiality of supply and to prevent selfish hoarding; secondly, discovery and manufacture of acceptable substitutes; and lastly, awakening to the fact that many things once deemed essential are not actually needed. And what are these activities but evidences of wisdom, resourcefulness, and a revised outlook upon human need, unfolding to relieve the human extremity? Solving of the problem of insufficiency shows the equally practical solution for the related problem of transportation, through reliance upon divine guidance.

Belief in the possibility of lack engenders fear of it, which results in the experience of lack. Jesus always commanded the situation when insufficiency confronted him. His unwavering understanding of God's allness prevented his accepting lack as possible; hence he could neither fear nor experience it. In the presence of such understanding, evidence of lack faded from the experience of those about him,



"NOGALES HILLSIDE": An Etching by Gerry Peirce

and in its place God's abundant provision appeared. When he was faced with apparent food shortage, he fed five thousand men, when only a few loaves and fishes were at hand, proving there was enough and to spare. When adequate transportation was needed, behold him walking on the water; and when the disciples received him into the ship (John 6:21), "immediately the ship was at the land whither they went." That he was utilizing an ever-operative divine law available to all was proved on another occasion, when Peter started to walk on the water. Jesus refused to recognize any phase of shortage, knowing that whatever the apparent need, the divine law is ceaselessly in operation, supplying unlimited abundance to man. Why, then, should we doubt that all our needs can be met today, not supernaturally, but through the divinely natural unfolding of the spiritual facts?

Suppose an impressive news headline should announce that all the love, intelligence, initiative, and so forth in the country are being depleted, and consequently will be rationed. Would we not exclaim at the absurdity of such news? Assuredly we would. Yet there is urgent need of guarding against the acceptance of identical suggestions in another guise. Let us ask ourselves: Are we rejecting, understandingly, the suggestion that there is a lack of alertness and resourcefulness? Christian Science teaches, and constantly maintains, that to those who understand God there is no shortage of the qualities of Mind. For God is giving to all His children abundantly the intuition and ability to meet all the demands of the hour.

Repeatedly the need is voiced for a supreme governing intelligence. The same God who was revealed to Moses, David, and countless others, is on the field today.

Journey to Walpi.

THE TRIP to the "sky city" of Walpi, to see the Hopi tribe in its annual ritual, was perhaps my most authentic experience of our wildest West. That time—it was in August of 1901—I had passed for two, and my sister Lucy was with me. As we left the sleeper at our forlorn little stopping place, the disgusted porter remarked, "It done beats me that you two ladies should come all the way from Chicago to get off at Winslow, Arizona!" And when we tried to eat at the poor little hotel, and lay awake all night to the raucous music of switching cars, we also began to wonder at our hardihood. We had bought tickets for the five-day excursion from some liveryman recommended by our railroad friend, and the sight of his fragile old vehicle increased our wonder. However, we embarked, rather envious of the Lowell outfit in front of us—for Percival Lowell the astronomer (brother of Amy, had I only known her then!) and a lawyer friend from Flagstaff were also starting for Walpi, armed with one hundred and forty pounds of ice and luxurious drinkables and eatables which looked from afar like a Newport picnic as we ate our scantier meals on the desert. One of our two horses soon balked and was changed at a ranch; next, our shabby surrey broke its backbone in crossing a V-shaped arroyo, but luckily we traded it for a returning stouter wagon and proceeded hopefully on our way. A faintly tinted line on the horizon grew slowly into a rocky escarpment of colors so vivid—jade, green, cobalt and turquoise, amethyst, yellow ochre and gold—that suddenly I leaped in my seat with a cry—this was the Painted Desert! . . . We camped the first night under the steep cone of a volcano zigzagged with lightning lines of black and white, in a tiny oasis where there were bushes and a spring of cool water, and a trader who told us yarns and sold us blankets. . . . We lost our way, by chance met a beautiful Navajo horseman who caroled ahead of us all afternoon, and finally, high on a crest against the sunset, pointed across the valley to the "sky city" that rose on its knife-blade mesa seven miles away.—From "A Poet's Life," by HARRIET MONROE. (New York: Macmillan.)

Those who look to Him will receive His guidance.

Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, under the title "God's Requirement," has written in the Church Manual (Art. XXIV, Sect. 5), "God requires wisdom, economy, and brotherly love to characterize all the proceedings of the members of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist." Nevertheless, her entire teaching insists that it is only the illusion of life, substance, and good in matter that experiences the shortage which leads to rationing. Let us therefore joyfully acknowledge that the overflowing abundance of ideas will continuously supply those who understandingly turn to God, not only with useful provisions, but with guidance in all their affairs. In this abundance is no fearful hoarding or fear of rationing; but conscious oneness with the fullness of impartial, ever-available divine Love.

"The fullness of His blessing
Encompasseth our way;
The fullness of His promise
Crowns every dawning day;
The fullness of His glory
Is shining from above,
While more and more we learn to know
The fullness of His love."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.)

NOGALES is a little town that straddles the international border in a narrow valley partly in Arizona and partly in Sonora, Mexico. Half of its population, on the Mexican side, live perched on steep and barren hillsides. Both natives and their burros climb the almost perpendicular trails from dawn to dark.

Gerry Peirce, Tucson etcher and watercolorist, did "Nogales Hillside" after sketching in the town for several days. The natives gave up all attempts at work or siesta and alternately sat on their front porches posing for their pictures, or, when the strain became too great, rushing down the hillside to see how the work was progressing. Their disappointment at the scale of the sketches and their suggestions regarding additions finally drove the artist to the privacy of his studio to complete the plate.

His method, well shown in "Nogales Hillside," reveals a skillful and economical placement of the characteristic features of his subject, with humorous attention paid to minute detail. He shows us the little houses, set amid the sparse desert vegetation, the goats and burros, and lines of gay Mexican washing, whipping out in space, which all accent the bareness and steepness of the hillside.

Mr. Peirce, a graduate of the Cleveland Art Institute, has lived in Tucson for eight years. Much of that time he has spent traveling in the southern part of Arizona, making landscape etchings or water colors. At present he is working in one of Tucson's war plants and his studio is empty except on week ends.

Les Idées échappent au Rationnement

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

NUL N'A LIEU de craindre le manque qu'imposent les rationnements, à moins qu'il croie que la sagesse et la substance de son Père céleste, du divin Amour, peuvent s'épuiser. Est-il possible que Dieu n'ait pas assez de bien pour tous Ses enfants? Dans une parabole de Jésus, le père dit au fils aîné, qui n'avait point quitté la maison paternelle (Luc 15:31): "Mon enfant, tu es toujours avec moi, et tout ce que j'ai est à toi." De même aujourd'hui, notre Père céleste nous donne cette assurance: "Tout ce que j'ai est à toi."

Le Psalmiste avait la certitude que "la terre est à l'Éternel, et tout ce qu'elle contient" (Psaume 24:1). Quant à Jésus, sa pensée et ses actes exprimaient invariablement sa compréhension de l'abondance. Sans aucun doute, il savait que les ressources viennent non pas de la matière, mais de l'Esprit. Aujourd'hui comme autrefois, "la terre est à l'Éternel," et Sa plénitude n'a pas changé. S'ils cèdent à la crainte, s'ils entretiennent au sujet des ressources un concept matériel et fini, les mortels ne peuvent saisir l'abondance infinie de l'Esprit; pourtant le bien est à jamais illimité.

"La crainte fut la première manifestation de l'erreur du sens matériel," déclare Mary Baker Eddy dans *Science et Santé avec la Clé des Écritures* (p. 532). La guerre est incontestablement une erreur du sens matériel, une croyance à plus d'un Entendement. N'est-ce donc pas la crainte qui trompe les mortels en leur faisant croire qu'ils vont manquer du nécessaire? N'est-ce pas elle qui manifeste ce sens de pénurie? Il est vrai qu'aujourd'hui, étant donné les conditions exceptionnelles et la difficulté des transports, certaines marchandises sont plus ou moins défectives. Mais on a déjà trouvé trois moyens de parer à cet inconvénient. En premier lieu, le rationnement des produits en question, pour assurer leur répartition équitable et pour empêcher les accaparements égoïstes; ensuite, la découverte ou la préparation de succédanés acceptables; enfin, l'admission du fait que bien des choses tenues jadis pour essentielles ne sont pas vraiment nécessaires. Ces mesures n'indiquent-elles pas la sagesse, l'esprit de ressource, une nouvelle manière d'envisager ce dont l'homme a besoin? Voilà des qualités qui se développent pour soulager la détresse humaine. Ce qui résout le problème de la disette trouve également une application pratique dans un problème connexe, celui des transports, qui nous oblige à compter sur les directions divines.

Croire à la possibilité de la pénurie engendre des craintes qui se traduisent précisément par le manque des choses nécessaires. Quand la croyance de pénurie se présente à lui, Jésus maîtrisait toujours la situation. Sa compréhension de la totalité divine était inébranlable et l'empêchait d'admettre la possibilité du manque; dès lors il ne pouvait ni

le craindre ni en être victime. En présence de cette compréhension, les indices de pénurie s'évanouissent, et ceux qui suivaient Jésus voyaient paraître les abondantes ressources que Dieu dispense. Dans un cas où les vivres semblaient faire défaut, le Maître nourrit cinq mille hommes, prouvant la surabondance alors que les provisions paraissaient se réduire à quelques pains et à deux poissons. Four rejoindre ses disciples, Jésus marcha sur la mer; et quand ils l'eurent reçu dans la barque (Jean 6:21), "aussitôt celle-ci aborda au lieu où ils allaient." Évidemment, le Maître utilisait une loi divine sans cesse opérante, accessible à tous, car un autre récit des Évangiles nous montre Pierre comblant de marcher sur les eaux. Jésus refusait d'admettre la pénurie sous n'importe quelle forme; il savait que malgré les apparences, la loi divine opère constamment, qu'elle assure à l'homme l'abondance sans limites. Aujourd'hui même, il peut être pourvu à tous nos besoins, non pas d'une manière surnaturelle, mais grâce au déroulement normal et divin des faits spirituels; et nous ne devrions pas mettre la chose en doute.

Supposons que les manchettes des journaux annoncent tout à coup que l'amour, l'intelligence, l'esprit d'initiative et d'autres qualités sont en diminution dans notre pays, et qu'en conséquence on va les rationner. Ne trouverions-nous pas cette nouvelle absurde? Sans aucun doute! Mais il importe de rejeter des suggestions tout aussi fausses qui paraissent sous un autre masque. Demandons-nous ceci: Est-ce que nous rejetons d'une manière intelligente la suggestion selon laquelle la vigilance et l'esprit de ressource feraient défaut? La Science Chrétienne déclare et maintient que pour ceux qui comprennent Dieu, les qualités de l'Entendement ne sont jamais défectives, car à tous Ses enfants Dieu donne en abondance les aptitudes et l'intuition permettant de faire face aux difficultés.

De plus en plus, les hommes reconnaissent la nécessité d'une intelligence suprême, gouvernant toutes choses. Le Dieu qui fut révélé à Moïse, à David, à combien d'autres, exerce aujourd'hui Son empire, et guidera tous ceux qui s'attendent à Lui.

Sous le titre "Prescriptions de Dieu," Mrs. Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, a déclaré, dans le *Manuel de l'Église* (Art. XXIV, Sect. 5): "Dieu prescrit que tous les actes des membres de L'Église Mère, La Première Église du Christ, Scientiste, soient caractérisés par la sagesse, l'économie et l'amour fraternel." Néanmoins les enseignements de notre Leader font maintes fois ressortir ce fait: l'insuffisance qui cause le rationnement n'est éprouvée que par l'illusion de la vie, de la substance et du bien dans la matière. Reconnaissons donc avec joie que si l'on se tourne vers Dieu d'une manière

intelligente, l'abondance infinie des idées donnera constamment, outre les ressources nécessaires, les directions permettant de régler toutes choses avec sagesse. Cette abondance implique non pas la crainte qui poussé à faire des provisions pour parer au rationnement, mais l'unicité consciente avec la plénitude du divin Amour impartial, toujours accessible.

"Son infinie tendresse
Constamment nous entoure;
Sa fidèle promesse
Couronne chaque jour;
Sa gloire éblouissante
Nous éclaire toujours,
Afin que chacun sente
Son merveilleux amour."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'édition de la Science Chrétienne, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

De LACEY came striding from the kitchen to the living-room with a plate of oatmeal cookies. On his cheek was a smear of flour, around his waist a blue apron with yellow flowers, and on his face an expression of triumph. He paused for dramatic effect and held the plate low where Mrs. De Lacey could see the cookies.

"How's that?" he demanded.

Mrs. De Lacey sighed but turned the sigh into a dutiful smile. The cookies smelled inviting. She sampled one, gazed contemplatively at her husband while she savored it, and nodded vigorously. "It's good."

"I think they're the best I've made," said De Lacey, and sat down on a red footstool. He ate one, for a check. "I think what spoiled last night's batch was stale walnuts. And the night before I may have used too slow an oven."

"How much sugar is there left?" asked Mrs. De Lacey.

"Oh, lots," De Lacey poked a cookie suspiciously, broke it open, ate it. He got up. "Well, that's all I'm going to do tonight. I was going to try some molasses cookies but there isn't any sour milk. I'll bring some home tomorrow evening."

Mrs. De Lacey put down her magazine and followed him into the kitchen. "Don't bother to clean things up," she said. "You never get the utensils in the right places any way. I'll do the dishes." She tied the apron around her own waist. "You go and relax."

"All right," he acquiesced. He took two cookies, came back for a third, and disappeared.

Mrs. De Lacey closed the hall door and looked around her kitchen. The disorder was not excessive, but any disorder in her kitchen was painful to Mrs. De Lacey. She looked in the sugar canister and pursed her lips. Her supply was dwindling under the onslaughts of her husband's cookery. She had a five-pound bag put away where he wouldn't see it, but the next ration ticket was a long time away. And there were dozens of recipes her husband had not yet tried.

Mrs. De Lacey bustled about clearing up the dishes. This chain of events had started unexpectedly ten days ago when, returning from a tea, De Lacey had said, "I could make better cookies myself."

"Nothing of the kind," murmured Mrs. De Lacey incautiously.

"You think I couldn't?" her husband demanded.

Instantly Mrs. De Lacey switched her tactics. "Of course you could," she soothed. But it was too late. De Lacey had caught hold of a notion. At home he dived immediately for the kitchen and the cookbooks. His first effort was something called Bachelor Buttons—using one and one-half cups of sugar—and they were, surprisingly, knockouts.

Success kindled his interest. De Lacey was like that—a bundle of tinder avid for any match. Mrs. De Lacey, drying the cookie sheet, thought back over the years. He had been interested in many things, and had hidden his hobbies hard. Mushrooms, fishing, photography, to name a few. He had four shelves of books about mushrooms. A closet full of fishing tackle. Half a dozen cameras.

He had taken up aviation, ballroom dancing, stamps. Small boats. Bigger boats, clear up to the thirty-eight-foot *Barraboo*. Knot tying. Stravinsky. Pistol shooting. And now, coincident with sugar rationing, cookies.

Mrs. De Lacey looked around at her kitchen defensively. It was spotless and in order. She had two maids who took care of the front of

the house. One served the meals, but neither was allowed to work in the kitchen. Her kitchen was Mrs. De Lacey's hobby.

She turned out the light and returned to the living-room. Her husband was carefully opening a new book, "Recipes for the World Over." Mrs. De Lacey closed her eyes and shivered slightly. She sat down and looked at her magazine, but she was not reading. She was thinking.

Thursday night when De Lacey came home—with a bottle of sour milk—his wife did not meet him at the door. "Hello-o-o," he called. "Where are you?"

"M-m-m," came her voice from her room. He came to the doorway. She was absorbed at a cardtable. "M-m-m-hello," she said.

"What goes on?" De Lacey came to her side. "What is all this?"

Propped in front of Mrs. De Lacey was a book, opened to a vivid color-plate of small, bright figures. On the table before her were boxes of hooks, bits of colored fuzz, and little spools of red, green, yellow thread. Clamped to the edge of the table was a little vase. A jeweler's glass was in her eye.

She straightened her shoulders, put down the glass. "Hello," she said, and motioned to her paraphernalia. "New hobby. I'm winding you some trout flies. And is it ever fun!"

"I dare say," nodded De Lacey. He looked over the table, nodding, and then picked up the book. "Silver Doctor," he said. "That's a good one. I—ah—mind if I look at this a minute?"

"Not at all," said Mrs. De Lacey. "I'm due in the kitchen anyway."

After dinner Mrs. De Lacey went to the front room. De Lacey, fidgety, asked: "Aren't you going to wind flies?"

"I think not this evening. I'll do better by daylight."

"Then do you mind if I take that stuff into my room for this evening? I'd like to try making one or two. Funny, I always intended to look into that subject and never got around to it."

"Go right ahead," she said graciously.

At eleven o'clock she looked in on him. He had the glass in his eye and was twirling a pin-vise in his fingers. "Better be going to bed," she said. "It's late."

"M-m-m," said De Lacey.

Mrs. De Lacey went to the kitchen. Not a spoon was out of place. She got out her five-pound sack of sugar and dumped it into the canister. She wiped up a few grains and smiled cheerfully to herself. She got lots of pleasure out of a neat and tidy kitchen.

JOHN F. HAYES

Song of an Indian Pilot

Below me lie the hills my fathers trod,
The rocky, wide-spread mesas that I love.
Like the great eagles that I used to see
Cutting their way through the white clouds above.

My father's home on reservation land,
My plane flies swiftly on
While in my heart
Runs a pulsating song:

I would set forth
(Son of a line of Braves
Who loved this land
That once was theirs alone)
To take my place in Freedom's mighty war;

So that no tyrant's foot
Shall ever tread
On the rich soil
Of this America;
So that this land
That every Red Man loves
May grow in beauty and in usefulness;
So that the promise the White Fathers made—

To keep the sun of Freedom shining bright—
May still continue
To be known of men.

I am, today,
A true American—
The roar of her great rivers in my ears;
The blue of her vast skies within my heart;

The green of her great forests calling me—
Land that I love,
Use me now as you will,
Let me set forth
By sea or land or air.
You men who love this land so ardently
Think for a moment what it means to me
Whose fathers wandered o'er it, proudly free!

I, who belong to a great Indian tribe,
Cherish the holy thought of liberty.

ELEANOR G. R. YOUNG

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Established by Mary Baker Eddy
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The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

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Intimate Message: Washington

The Facts About Strikes

By Richard L. Strout

The factional walkout in the anthracite regions again has directed attention to the strike problem. National irritation over strikes never has been higher than today.

What are the statistics, the facts and the background on the existing situation? Herewith follows an attempt to give an objective summary of some of the details from impartial sources. Figures used come from the Office of War Information and Bureau of Labor Statistics. Interpretations are drawn mainly from Prof. Sumner H. Slichter's article in the current Atlantic.

Ultimate conclusions must be left primarily to the reader.

To begin with, how serious is the strike problem? The answer here seems to be that statistics are available, but that these tell only part of the story.

Time lost from strikes, according to OWI of Dec. 9, shows an extraordinary falling off since Pearl Harbor. Of this there can be no question. Although the American working force has risen from a monthly average of 30,000,000 in 1937 to 36,000,000 at present, the average number of man-days idleness a month due to strikes has fallen in that period from 2,369,000 to 397,000. To put it in a nutshell, the number of days of strike-idleness in all industry is the lowest in five years, and since Pearl Harbor it never has risen above one tenth of 1 per cent of man days worked.

Those are the statistics. To supplement them it should be said that national labor organizations promised to give up all strikes whatsoever. Strikes still occurring, though generally brief, are sometimes in key industries, holding up vital war production. Most strikes are without the sanction of union officials. As to the latter, when union officials can't stop flare-up strikes, it is frequently due to the newness of collective bargaining. Also, Professor Slichter says employers occasionally "have virtually dared the men to strike when grievances could not be settled."

Another big question is: Is the 40-hour week legislation limiting war production?

Again there are statistics. Again statistics fail to tell the whole story. This writer accompanied a party of newspapermen to Detroit recently where a mass interview was held with seven presidents and vice-presidents representing every big automobile corporation in the country. Not one of these advocated repeal of the present Wage-Hour Law as it affected his industry. Charles E. Sorenson, Ford Vice-President, permitted himself to be quoted as vigorously opposed to any present labor-law change. The executives said the 40-hour law does not automatically limit production to 40 hours; in most cases it provides

a wage base above which the premium time-and-a-half rate comes in.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that in over half of 31 selected war industries a majority of wage earners are engaged in plants operating at least 48 hours a week; a third of them work more than that. These workers are all under the so-called "40-hour week" law, but they are working up to 70 hours a week in some cases. The average war workers' time has risen steadily. It is just as certain that the premium pay law has raised workers' wages in wartime. It is a matter of opinion whether workers deserve the wages they are getting, though the theory of some higher overtime rates generally is accepted. Largely for technical reasons continuous-process industries like blast furnaces, rolling mills, and the like still work an eight-hour day, 40-hour week.

The "big four" farm organizations have advocated elimination of all premium pay for overtime. This would, of course, cut wages and create a problem of morale. The alternative would be to leave the Wage-Hour Law unchanged and impose higher taxes. This would cut what the economists call "real wages" but leave the industrial pay envelopes as fat as they now are.

Professor Slichter's balanced article may surprise some readers. He forcefully condemns obsolete trade-union rules and practices, but on the other hand finds that "unions, on the whole, have been more willing to help management raise production and save materials than employers have been to receive the help of unions."

While noting that strikes have aroused keen criticism from the public, he says that "yet, on the whole, the records of unions in holding down the time lost from strikes has been good." incidentally, he says the present strike record is better than in World War I.

That Professor Slichter emphasizes is the nation's present need for systematic help from unions and labor leaders to meet intimate plant problems of absenteeism, excessive labor turnover, conservation of materials and routine job improvement. The difficulty for union leaders which he stresses is not lack of willingness but of experience and responsibility. The drive to set up effective labor-management committees appears almost to have failed. Only about 300 committees really are functioning. Some workers have balked, but in the main, says Professor Slichter, the failure is attributable to employers. He foresees extreme labor shortages compelling many employers to overcome their reluctance to work with union-management committees for such goals.

Japanese Planes Crash-Dived on Decks of Hornet

Survivors describe how United States carrier opened attack on convoy and of blistering reply by enemy; 38 dive-bombers headed for Hornet—Final damage was administered by sister ships.

By the Associated Press

Describing the last hours of the United States aircraft carrier Hornet in a hitherto unpublished interview, Marine Private George E. Kindmark, a survivor, told of two Japanese planes dive-crashing to the decks. The explosions wrecked the superstructure and set the big ship aflame.

Patrol planes from the Hornet opened the battle, Private Kindmark related, after spotting an enemy task force off the islands, about 350 miles northeast of Guadalcanal. American torpedo planes attacked and shortly Japanese bombers retaliated.

The enemy planes were dispersed but returned later with a force in which the Marine counted 84 planes.

"They seemed to have no other object than getting us," Private Kindmark observed. "Other ships were ignored."

Even after the Hornet was severely damaged, the carrier's guns kept firing and the survivor counted 25 falling enemy planes. Then, with the carrier burning fiercely, the order was given to abandon ship.

Final Blows by U. S. Ships
Other American warships delivered the final blows to the carrier when it was found that it had been damaged beyond repair.

A surviving officer of the carrier Hornet related today that dive-bombers, high level bombers and torpedo planes joined in six attacks which crippled the carrier fatally Oct. 26. He was below decks for much of the battle and had to escape through a wiring tube.

"The first Jap attack came just about 20 minutes after our own planes had taken off," said Lieut. William Rummens, of Seattle, Wash., an electrical officer on the carrier.

"We were a lot of decks down," Lieutenant Rummens said, "when the first torpedo hit us. It knocked everybody flat. I grabbed for a hard-wood rail in front of the switchboard and it came right out by the roots. And almost at the same second a bomb crashed into the ship above us and exploded and started fire blazing."

The smoke got pretty bad. You get religion in a spot like that. I said my little prayer just like everyone else. Then I began reminding myself that I was the senior officer present. There were about 35 men down there, in various compartments, near me, and it was up to me to lead them.

"You say odd things at a time like that. A seaman—a talker—standing beside me, was opening and shutting his mouth. But words weren't coming out. I said: 'Quit imitating a fish calling its mother.' I just said it, but it broke the tension."

"We worked as long as we could. The attacks continued all day. The impact of the bombs would make the switches pop out. We tried to keep them closed and check those that were damaged. But the smoke just got too black. We couldn't get up on deck because of fire. But we got into the central station two decks up where the first lieutenant was in charge. 'It looked for a while as though we were trapped down there. But we finally got out by crawling up through an electrical wiring tube. It was just about as big around as a man and crowded with wires. We had to climb up inside it for 12 stories to get out."

"The deck was a shambles. There's no use trying to describe it. Three Japanese planes had crashed on us and burned, and we'd been bombed. That was about noon."

Attack After Abandonment

The final dive-bombing attack, he said, came after abandonment of the ship.

"I was in the water two hours," Lieutenant Rummens continued. "The Japs bombed the water ahead of me and the concussion undoubtedly killed some of our men who were swimming. But I missed that and was finally picked up by a destroyer."

James C. Sandridge, ship fitter,

first class, told this story of the Hornet:

It was early afternoon and the Hornet's air fleet had just taken off to attack the Japanese fleet many miles distant.

Thirty-eight Japanese dive-bombers came in over the horizon headed straight for the Hornet, which was in the midst of a protective covey of destroyers and cruisers.

"Guns started firing in the worst shooting you could imagine," said Ship Fitter Sandridge.

Fifteen minutes later, 20 torpedo planes came in to join the dive-bombers.

"All Hands Cool"

"No one got jittery," he said. "All hands were cool and doing their job. Those gunners were throwing everything but the anchors at 'em. 'The Japs were falling out of the skies like flies. We got all but six of 'em."

Shrapnel was flying everywhere, he said, and casualties mounted on the Hornet.

"Finally, one big armor-piercing, delayed action bomb got us. I was on the third deck forward. Suddenly we saw a Jap bomber coming in on the port side. The gunners threw the lead at it—hit it—but it kept on coming."

"They had been hit by anti-aircraft, but it was a suicidal dive they made."

Directly after the big bomb that buried in the Hornet came two ripping torpedo hits, disabling the water system.

"Officers and men started forming lines and we pulled water over the side in buckets to fight fires. None got out of control."

Three hours slid by and no more attacks. The Hornet had hitched on to a cruiser under the direction of Commander Soucek, executive officer, and was being towed at a snail's pace.

"But they came at us again just before dusk with 20 horizontal bombers from 18,000 feet," related Ship Fitter Sandridge. "Our gunners were still knocking 'em down. We had to cut loose from the cruiser and the bad degree of list finally forced us to abandon ship."

The cruiser Atlanta proudly outlasted a Japanese fleet it had helped destroy off the Solomon Islands in mid-November but was badly damaged. John Dean Ferguson, Electrician First Class, disclosed that demolition experts from its own crew set the charges that sent it down.

The morning after the battle the Atlanta lay unable to maneuver and without power. Only two gun turrets were operating, and those by manual control. Yet the ship flashed a challenge to a large fighting vessel that moved along the horizon.

That craft turned out to be a friendly ship.

Cruiser Atlanta's Battle

The big battle, in which the Atlanta took part, lasted but 17 minutes, said Electrician Ferguson, although actions and counter-actions leading up to it stretched through three days.

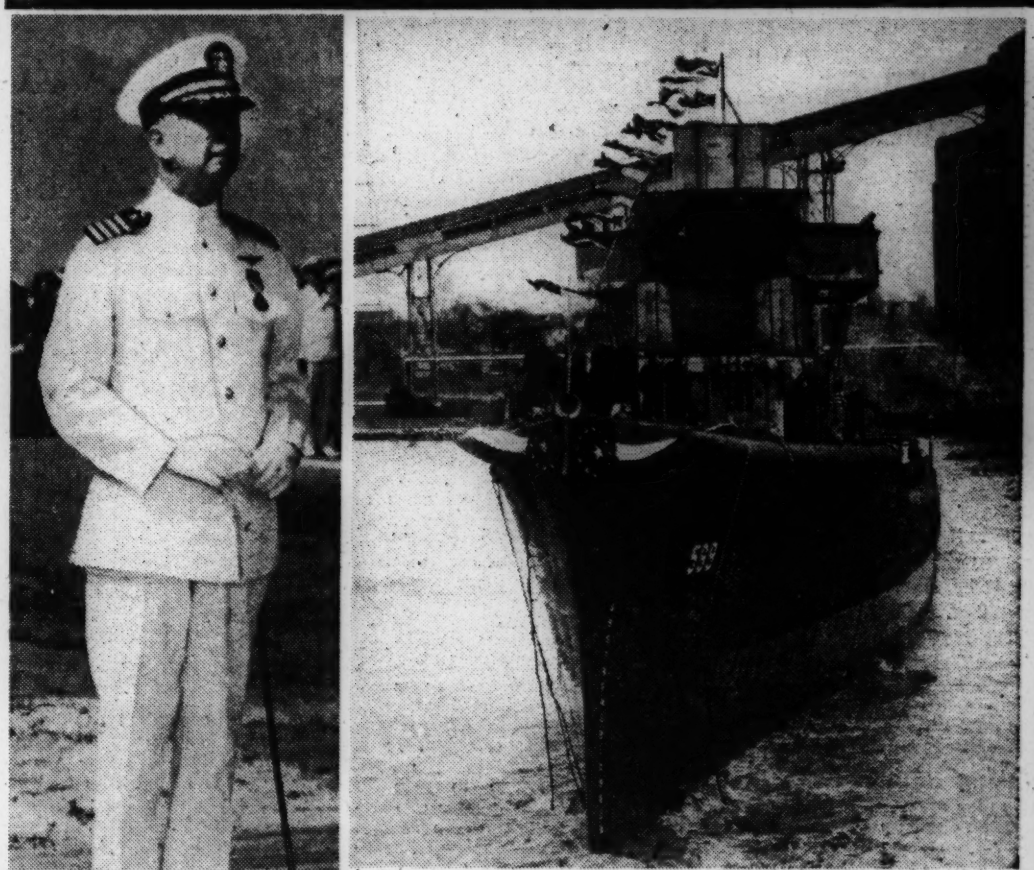
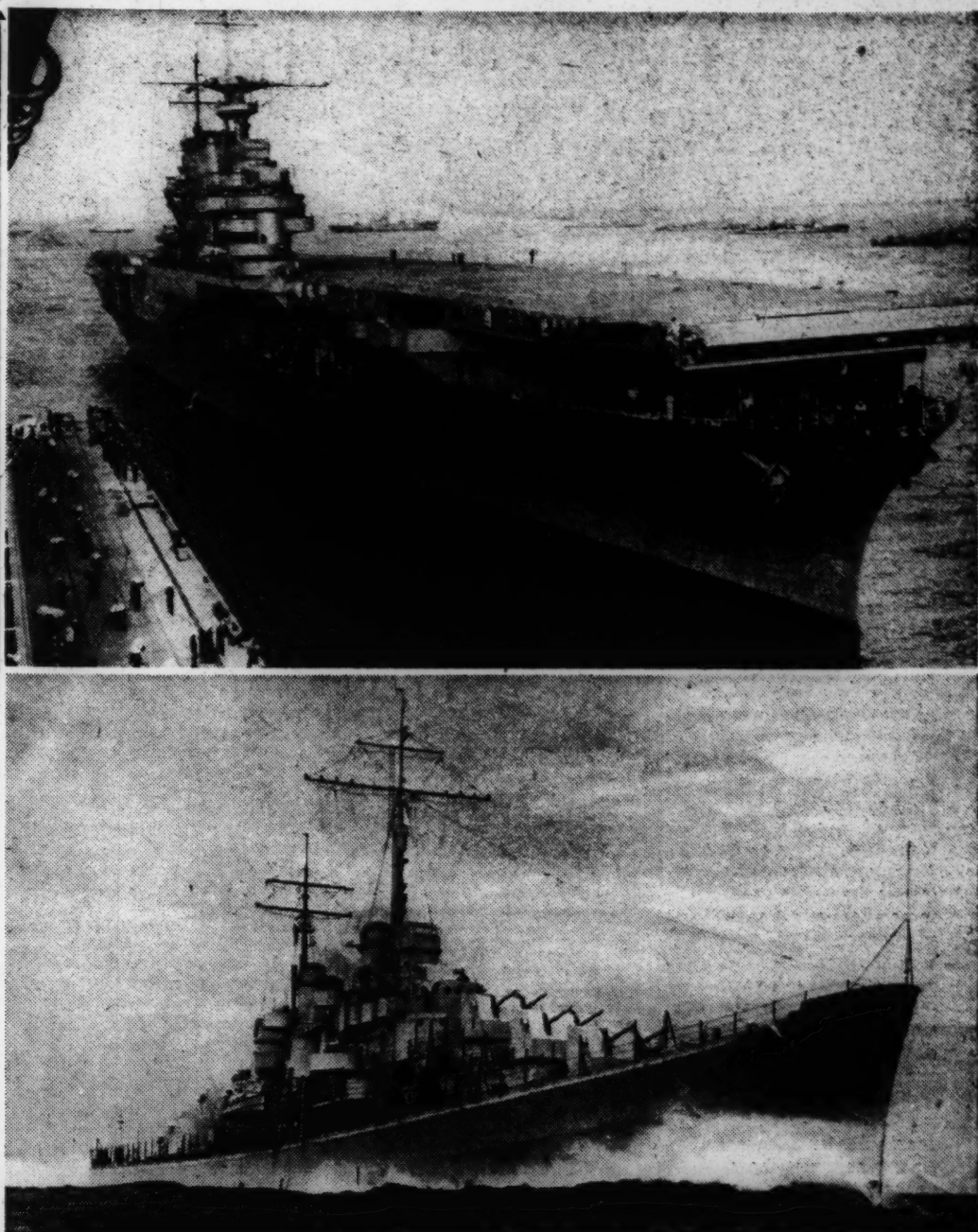
"We were part of a task force," he said. "We were screening a landing on Guadalcanal on Nov. 11, and that morning repelled a level bombing attack. That afternoon a dive-bombing attack was repelled."

"On the 12th, a flight of 31 torpedo planes attacked us, and our airmen from Guadalcanal shot 30 of them out of the sky. The water was full of floating wings."

"The night of the 12th, we escorted our supply ships out, and then went back after an enemy fleet that was bearing down on Guadalcanal. We did the unexpected. The enemy approached in three columns, and we steamed right down the line between two columns."

"My battle station was below decks, so I couldn't see what was going on, but I could hear everything through the loud speaker. Our guns were firing at a tremendous rate, and I could feel hits against our ship."

"We had to turn hard once to avoid ramming an enemy destroyer



Three Ships Lost Under Japanese Fire

Top: U. S. S. Hornet as it arrived at the Naval Operating Base in Norfolk, Va., for commissioning ceremonies on Oct. 20, 1941. Center: The cruiser Atlanta, which outlasted a bitter engagement with a Japanese fleet on the night of last Nov. 12 but had to be sunk by members of its own crew next day. Here the Atlanta is shown just after its commissioning at Brooklyn, N. Y., on Dec. 24, 1941. Bottom left: Capt. Charles P. Mason, who was commanding officer of the Hornet. Bottom right: The destroyer Barton, whose loss in the Pacific was announced last night by the Navy. The Barton is shown as it slid into Fore River at its launching in Quincy, Mass., on Jan. 31, 1942.

that cut across our bow. The Japs were very confused, firing at us and at each other, with many of the shells intended for us hitting their own ships in the other column. Our range at times was only 150 yards—pretty close fighting range."

"Two torpedoes, fired by Jap destroyers, disabled us. When they hit it was like the front wheels falling off a moving car. Our ship came to a stop."

"Next morning we challenged the

big ship. We had our torpedo tubes and two turrets trained on it, but it turned out to be friendly. When it sank a Jap ship, our men cheered."

"About 4 p. m. some Marine landing barges came out from Guadalcanal and took us off our

ship. At 6:15 p. m. our own demolition men set off the charges that sank the Atlanta.

"We were landed on Guadalcanal, and that night two enemy cruisers shelled us. Then the battle was over as far as we were concerned."

The Country Speaks: Seattle

From a Wartime Notebook

By Kate Archibald

A tiny Indian grandmother sits flat on the sidewalk at one of the busiest downtown bus stops with her wares of woven baskets about her. She makes no effort to sell them, just sits there laughingly. If anyone wants a basket he must stoop to her. Scores of weary shoppers and war workers would like nothing better than to sit right down on the walk. Only this venerable "klootchman" dares to do it.

As early as the tenth of December a ruddy gentleman was selling plump, gray pussy willows on a downtown corner and for whimsy stood alongside a Salvation Army lass with her Christmas bell and kettle. The pussies seemed an embarrassing anticlimax as though even if they were in bloom they should have stayed off the streets until after the holidays.

Another anticlimax was caused by the Government's importuning people to send Christmas gifts early. One woman who sent a box to her husband in Alaska and who received enthusiastic thanks for its contents early in November, was so indignant that she wrote a letter in the public prints. She understood the necessity for sending shipments early but blamed the Government for delivering them before Christmas.

High school students who for years have rudely crowded into homeward busses, with elders shaking their heads at the manners of this generation, are voluntarily walking to and from school, when the distance is under two miles, in order to help out in an acute transportation situation. Elders are now shaking their heads the other way.

A "snappers' shawl" received 10 o'clock until 3 is voluntarily observed by women trading in town. It is also noted on the busses that white-collared workers and office girls, finding noon restaurants

overcrowded, are carrying lunch baskets containing thermos bottles just as industrial workers do. It is also observed that photographs on buttons worn by industrial workers seldom, if ever, look like the persons wearing them; never flatter them, and usually give them a rogue's gallery touch.

A dimmed-out city is an accomplishment, especially one with cheap power that called itself "the best-lighted city in the nation." Shipyard groups near each other which gave out the combined appearance of a huge brilliantly-lighted Mardi Gras, are today decorously lighting downward with not a hint of glow on the sky.

Another dimmed-out incident concerns a meeting of air-raid wardens which was set for an evening that turned out to be dark and cold and wet. Attendance, however, was perfect and something about the way in which those wardens arrived under dripping umbrellas feeling their way with flashlights was like people of an earlier day arriving at "meetings" with lanterns in hand.

At a Russian Relief headquarters a man brought in a great bag full of warm clothing that he had worn years ago in far north Alaska where it was often "60 below." There was a sheepskin jacket, heavy all-wool underwear, felt boots, warm mackinaw and wool shirts, socks and mittens. He told the attendant that he was doing it because he was "tired of battling moths," but he went out whistling like a man who was happy because he had helped far-off brothers to keep warm at "60 below."

Dozens of little neighborhood stores that stood up all through the depression, "carried" customers on their books, helped the needy, struggled along, held on, and were so proud of it afterward, have not been able to stand wartime prosperity, have folded up and become one of the phenomena of this extraordinary period of history.

To Change the Subject:

Still Raining.

By Josephine Ripley

The weather: rain. So the papers said. Not that we needed to be told. There was a steady drip-drop on the windowsill in the morning. Tick-tock, like-a-clock. Tick-tock, like-a-clock.

Funny thing about the weather these mornings: you can't see it; you can only hear it. We had heard it yesterday and the day before. When we went out we felt it, then against the headlights of cars, we could see the flying lances of rain. See them hit the pavement and leap up like silver paratroopers, like regiments of insolent imps, like prankish gremlins.

They hurt themselves upon us, smear us with dampness, spatter our nylons. Come at us from all directions. Driving spears peck fiercely at our umbrella, and we tilt it to fend them off.

The streets are blurred in a half-light that is neither day nor yet night. We know it is morning only because our alarm clock said so, and by no other sign.

Hooded street lights cast a watery glow upon the sidewalk. Automobile headlights with their upper half painted black look like heavy-lidded eyes.

We try to pretend we're on the MacArthur shift and don't mind. People pass us, blurred shadows in the darkness and rain. We know our restaurant when we come to it only because there is a lighted sign that says "open."

Venetian blinds shutter the windows and a green canvas over the lower half seals them tightly. The glass portion of the revolving doors is painted over, with just a slit left clear at eye level. You can see that it is bright inside and the usual breakfast patrons are shouting their orders over the counter.

A group of girls from the arsenal in their blue work slacks, with identification buttons pinned on their coats or caps, sit together at one table.

Everyone is shaking layers of dampness off umbrellas and coats. It's like coming into the cabin of a boat after a turn on the dark, rain-washed deck. We mellow a bit under the influence of light, warmth and a doughnut.

It's still dark when we get to the office. All the lights are on. We sigh, and pick up the first piece of copy on our desk.

It's a report of a broadcast by Charles Colling-

wood, CBS correspondent. He says, "This is a broadcast about mud."

We shudder, but read on. "It is also a broadcast about the Tunisian front, but at this moment they are the same thing. If you talk to anyone back from the front and you say, 'What is it like up there?', they answer in one word: 'Mud.'"

"Most people think of mud as a thin film which covers their shoes after it has been raining. That's not what I'm talking about."

"I'm talking about a heavy, viscous substance about the consistency of a taffy pull, a rich brown, sticky, squelchy glue which covers the whole world as far as you can see. This mud is churned and pulled and well mixed by the passage of innumerable vehicles."

"If you have ever lived on a farm you know what the place is like where the horses go to water. Well, imagine what it would be like if it were not horses, but great monstrous tanks that went to water."

"Tanks and trucks and wheeled vehicles coming and going and turning and stopping, and always manufacturing more mud with every revolution. That's the way it is at the Tunisian front. Everyone who comes back says, 'I'm up to my eyes in mud.'"

"Of course that's not literally true. Men do wash their faces, but all the rest of them is mud. And this Tunisian mud is a peculiar kind of mud. It's like wet cement, and when it's dry, it is hard and solid. You can't scrape it off your shoes with a knife. You have to beat it to pieces with a hammer. It's the kind of mud that you can't get out from under your fingernails."

"For the men who have to wallow in it, this mud is maddening. But think what it does to machines. How can you fight a war with trucks slithering helplessly into ditches and with tanks bogged down in a mass of adhesive mud? The answer is that you have to fight a special kind of war. And that is the kind of war that's being fought in Tunisia tonight. It's a war of mud."

We finish reading the dispatch and look up. Glistening streamers of silver sway in the wind. Crystal beads fleck the window and break upon the sill into a hundred stars. It's still raining.

Stark, Back in U. S., Key Man in Navy Liaison

LONDON, Jan. 12 (P)—Admiral Harold R. Stark, who issued a sharp warning in Washington last week against the continued seriousness of the U-boat menace, has become one of the key liaison figures of the United Nations command in London.

Admiral Stark, former Chief of Naval Operations and now Commander of the United States Naval Forces in Europe, is back in the United States for a brief visit.

When he arrived in the British Capital 10 months ago, he pitched into the problems of his new command and worked far into the night.

The start was symbolic for this soft-spoken, white-haired naval officer. Through meetings, conferences and man-to-man talks with high ranking British naval officers, he works to keep the Admiralty in London and the Navy Department in Washington closely co-ordinated. This delicate task comes on top of his duties supervising the intricate organization of his widespread command.

That isn't all. Admiral Stark holds a diplomatic job as well. He is United States representative to Gen. Charles de Gaulle and Fighting France.

No matter how late he works, he is up again by 7 a. m. and is at his headquarters about an hour later. The springy walk and glow of health in the face of the 62-year-old admiral show that he thrives on hours that would send many a younger man to a rest home.

"We had a half holiday Tuesday," joked one of his personal secretarial staff. "We got off at six o'clock."

Admiral Stark lives in a small apartment about three minutes walk from the London square which Englishmen call "Little America" because of the large number of uniformed Americans to be seen there night and day. But he would like it better if he lived in the same building with his headquarters.

"Then I would feel free to take secret and confidential documents to my rooms to study them there," he said recently.

He walks to his office which is in a large modern building, guarded by green-uniformed United States Marines, and plunges immediately into his work—dictating mail and memoranda, seeing members of his staff and reading urgent reports which cannot wait the quieter evening hours.

He frequently follows his old Washington habit of eating a light

lunch at his desk. Just as often, however, midday finds him with an appointment for a luncheon conference. These range over a wide field, from officers of the Admiralty to representatives of any of the Allied nations with headquarters in London. Dinner may also be the occasion of another such meeting.

These semi-social occasions—a concession to English methods—are about the only claim that Admiral Stark allows social life to take on his time.

When the press of work permits the Admiral goes for a week end to a refuge to the country where he indulges in long walks. (His only other hobby is sailing in small boats, but he has given that up for the duration.)

He now holds the command under which he served 27 years earlier as flag secretary to Admiral William F. Sims in World War I. The Admiral has gained a reputation in London—as he had at home—for great sincerity and absolute frankness. The same attitude, he thinks, should prevail in all Anglo-American relations.

"Of course Britain and America will get along together, not only because they must but because it is natural," he said.

Navy Lesson in Hornet Loss

Continued from Page 1

been equalized in the Solomons fighting.

Other American battleships damaged at Pearl Harbor have been repaired and modernized and are either again with the fleet or soon will be. With the addition of other new ships of the South Dakota class the battleship inferiority which existed after the assault on Pearl Harbor has presumably been wiped out and definite American superiority restored.

In aircraft carriers, the definite advantage is to the American advantage, but the relative strength today depends upon an unknown factor. The United States Navy has lost four—the Yorktown, Lexington, Wasp, and Hornet. Japan is known to have lost six and a probable seventh. The American loss of four left only three of those which began the war—the Saratoga, Ranger, and Enterprise. But Japan probably began the war with 11, and would therefore have four left plus any subsequent building, which is the unknown factor.

Cruisers Lost in Solomons
Of the seven United States cruisers which have gone down in

the war to date all but one have been sunk in fighting in the Solomons. Three—the Quincy, Vincennes and Astoria—went down protecting the initial landing of the marines on Guadalcanal and Tulagi.

The only other cruiser loss was that of the Houston, flagship of the Asiatic Fleet, which disappeared in the Sunda Straits escaping from East Indies waters after the Battle of the Java Sea in early March of 1942.

What happened to the Houston is not known definitely beyond the time when she reported herself almost clear of the Straits. No further message was ever received from it. Japanese communiques have claimed it was sunk and also said that survivors are prisoners in their hands.

In the destroyer category the Navy has announced the sinking of 21 by enemy action. Four more are overdue and hence presumably sunk, and one more was sunk to prevent capture.

Only one American submarine is known to have been sunk, but three have been overdue and presumed lost and one more sunk to prevent capture.

Only one American submarine is known to have been sunk, but three have been overdue and presumed lost and one more sunk to prevent capture.

Flynn Nomination as Envoy Decried as 'Spoils System'

Continued from Page 1

considered useful for a very top diplomatic post.

Frankly, who's who does list Edward J. Flynn as a former Secretary of State, but inquiry at the State Department failed to show that the name of Edward J. Flynn ever appeared on its rolls as one of Cordell Hull's predecessors or even as Sixth Assistant Secretary to the Pomeranian Legation. It appears that Mr. Flynn was Secretary of State in Albany, though not dealing with foreign relations, back in 1925 when one Franklin D. Roosevelt was Governor.

Thus the real questions which are being raised concern the latest promotion for a faithful political friend to deal with past political scandals but with the sober and honest question as to whether the President, for whatever reasons seemed persuasive to him, is sacrificing the competence of the nation's diplomatic representation to political considerations at a time when even the peacetime luxury of ambassadorial plums cannot be tolerated.

Republicans Pleased

In any event, it is admitted on all sides today that the resurgent Republicans are thanking Mr. Roosevelt for having passed them the ammunition—some ammunition which they feel pretty sure is political dynamite likely to go off on the Administration side of the street. They have been waiting for a break and this looks like it to them. They will certainly argue that it is playing politics with a critical phase of the war-and-peace effort and they can hardly be accused of having conspired in it.

The Democrats are worried, and while they believe that after a lot of wordage has been added to the Congressional Record, the nomination will be approved, they realize that the cohesiveness of their own majority is facing a dangerous and early test in the new Congress.

In his letter to Senator Connally, Mr. Flynn took the line that he hoped the Foreign Relations Committee would investigate his "actions and personal character," although it is his qualifications and experience in diplomacy which are the only controversial questions at stake.

"The President has advised me," he wrote Senator Connally as soon as he received the good news, "that he is sending to the Senate my nomination as Ambassador, personal representative, and Minister Plenipotentiary to Australia. It is unavoidable that through the many years in which I have held public offices and participated in political activities occasions have arisen when my actions and personal character were assailed.

"As is usually the case, such attacks have originated with persons who, without knowledge of facts, have seen fit to disparage my character.

"I do not anticipate any objections to the nomination, but if they are made, I am writing to ask you that a full and complete hearing in connection with these objections should be held. I have nothing to fear in my past life, either political or personal, and I am willing to open it to the closest scrutiny if such a course should appear to be in the public interest."

When Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire delivered a prepared address in the Senate yesterday criticizing the Flynn nomination, the reply of Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, majority leader, was that Mr. Bridges ought to "await the judgment and the investigation of the Foreign Relations Committee before he flies in here in a tirade against Mr. Flynn." Mr. Bridges wanted to know from Senator Barkley whether if evidence turned up against Mr. Flynn he would lead the opposition to his confirmation. Senator Barkley wouldn't say.

Bridges Address

In a prepared address, Senator Bridges said in part:

"I think that the President of the United States should be able to appoint whom he pleases to diplomatic posts. However, I think that anyone the President appoints to represent this country in other countries should have the basic American qualities of honesty, integrity, and freedom from criminal entanglements, because people of other lands are so apt to judge America and American by the caliber of the men who represent us.

"Just who wants Flynn to go to Australia, anyway? Do our boys in the armed forces want a man of his caliber? Does our gallant General MacArthur want him? Does our distinguished Secretary of State Cordell Hull want him? Does the able statesman Sumner Welles want him? Does Premier Curtin of

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Australia want him over there?

"I think too highly of each of these individuals to believe they want paving-block Flynn! My State of New Hampshire has given some of its beloved and distinguished sons to the diplomatic service. Does John Winant, my predecessor as Governor of New Hampshire, now Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, want him as a fellow Ambassador? Will Joseph Grew's heart swell with pride to have him as a colleague in the diplomatic service?

"These are questions I think I don't have to answer, but the Senate of the United States has got to answer for those who don't want 'Paving-Block' Flynn. We've got to answer for the boys who are giving their lives so that we can win this war and have a peace that will be a lasting peace. In my judgment the winning of this war and the laying of the foundations for peace cannot be accomplished by sending one of the vital battle areas of the world, a man of the caliber and type of Paving-Block Flynn.

"This is no time for the diplomatic service to harbor a man whose past clearly shows him to be wholly unfit for any high position. This is no time for the Senate of the United States to close its eyes. To win this war the armed forces of the United States need the ablest officers and soldiers we can produce. Our Government needs the ablest, most experienced and intelligent representatives available, and, Mr. President, Paving-Block Flynn does not fall in this category!"

Landon Critical

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 12 (AP)—Alf M. Landon, 1936 Republican presidential nominee, said yesterday that "the whole country will be shocked" by the appointment of Edward J. Flynn, National Democratic Chairman, as Minister to Australia.

Fraud Is Charged At Army Air Field

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP)—William O'Dwyer, former Brooklyn District Attorney who prosecuted the slaying ring known as "Murder, Inc.," has assisted in uncovering evidence concerning alleged contract frauds at Wright Field, Ohio, the War Department has disclosed.

Mr. O'Dwyer, who ran unsuccessfully against Mayor La Guardia in the New York election of 1941 and now is a Lieutenant Colonel in the air forces, was assigned to Wright Field recently to augment a staff which had been investigating procurement for some time.

The evidence is being referred to the Justice Department, Undersecretary Robert P. Patterson announced, adding that he believed indictments would be sought against certain unnamed persons but that so far nothing has been found involving any Army officer in the alleged irregularities.

Petrillo Backs Recording Ban Before Senate Subcommittee

Continued from Page 1

Clark said today, declaring that he is interested only in "the facts."

"The ban will become increasingly detrimental and will be suicidal to the morale of our armed forces if it is not lifted," he added.

"What is it your union wants?" Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana asked Mr. Petrillo.

"This is a question that can only be settled when the broadcasters association and the American Federation of Musicians sit down together. It will not be settled before."

Scope of Issue

To protests from Senators that the issue also "affected the American people," Mr. Petrillo replied that "up to this minute nobody has asked us what we are striking for."

"What do you want?" asked Senator Wheeler.

"We can't make canned music unless we put ourselves out of business! We want more work," Mr. Petrillo exclaimed.

"Why, it's the plugging of this canned music that makes the tunes popular!" retorted Chairman Clark. The hearing developed into a high-pitched argument between Mr. Petrillo and Senator Clark, with Senator Wheeler asking soothing questions. "I'm sympathetic to the idea of the musicians of the country getting what is due to them," Senator Wheeler said. "But you owe it to yourselves to tell the public what you want. The fact is the American public is greatly disturbed."

Mr. Petrillo repeated his plea that the recording companies sit down with the musicians. "We are the only union that works for the instrument that destroys it," he said. He explained that other labor had been unable to "fight machinery." In the case of the musicians, however, he said, they were determined to make a fight for their livelihood.

"We Want More Work"

"There's no use beating around the bush," he said in response to questions. "We want more work. We're the only labor organization that's making the machine that is destroying it."

"If the ice man had had something to do with the making of a refrigerator, I'll bet he wouldn't have made it," Mr. Petrillo added. "We are in a very peculiar position," he continued. "We have a man named Thurman Arnold who has been attacking unions. Anything we put in writing Mr. Ar-

Tobin Seeks Nation-Wide Cut in Oil

Continued from Page 1

possible to know whether every tanker was being put to the most effective use at any one time.

Mayor La Guardia joined with Walter P. Hedden, Director of Port Development of the Port of New York Authority, in making five specific recommendations for increasing East Coast oil supplies.

Chief among these was the shifting of 10,000 to 20,000 more tank cars to the East, now running in the long haul from the Texas-Gulf territory.

Other Recommendations

"Daily deliveries could be increased from 50,000 to 75,000 barrels per day because two cars operating from the Midwest territory can do the work of three from the Gulf," their statement said.

Other recommendations made by the La Guardia-Hedden team were included: reversing the existing pipe line from Philadelphia to Buffalo which has a capacity of 8,000 barrels per day but is now being used to less than half capacity to move products away from the coast; use of existing surplus watercraft to haul oil for Southern New England from transshipment points in New York Harbor; completion of needed unloading racks and trackage at New York; and better co-ordination of naval and civilian supplies of oil to ease terminal congestion and freezing of storage tanks and other New York equipment for purely military operations.

Mr. Hedden also suggested that the military services look into the advisability of using loading points other than New York. "There are other loading points with ample oil supplies at Aruba and Curacao in the West Indies from which the turn-around time to Gibraltar would be only four days greater than from New York," he said.

Too Much 'Monkey Business'

Mayor La Guardia's request for more power to punish ration violators applied to food as well as gasoline and fuel oil. "There have been all sorts of monkey business in the food industry and no one has gone to the penitentiary," he declared.

While praising Leon Henderson's administration of OPA, the Mayor said he thought on the whole there have been "too many conscientious compromises in federal agencies."

"Our people are not indifferent in making sacrifices if they know it's on the level," he declared.

Questioned by Senator Francis Maloney (D) of Connecticut, committee chairman, as to whether there was any possibility that churches would be closed while places of amusement are kept open, Mayor La Guardia replied, "That question answers itself. Of course, we would close places of amusement before churches."

The La Guardia plea for tighter enforcement differed from opinions expressed to the committee by Representative William J. Miller (D) of Connecticut, who protested against local police stopping Americans to check whether they were using gasoline legitimately.

"Little Pay, Little Work"

For example, take Merlenbach, 18 kilometers from Saarbrücken, a mining village of 6,000 inhabitants. Four hundred of the men work in a shaft in Merlenbach, the rest in nearby shafts.

Fifty per cent of the workers are German, 30 Alsace-Lorraines, 20 foreigners from the Balkans and Italians.

In the dark shafts the workers go slowly and bring 40 per cent less above ground than before the war. In addition, they refuse to do Sunday work although recent attempts to bribe them to do so with alcohol appear to have been moderately successful.

Italians working in Merlenbach are mostly men who have refused to fight at the front and who also have refused to do much work. They can sleep so soundly that a hammer pounding on iron near their ear is unable to awaken them. When reproached by the SS they answer in pidgin German, "Little pay, little bread, little work; much bread, much pay, much work."

Friendly to Russians

When Russians first began coming in the population was hostile. As Russian prisoners marched through Saarbrücken women laughed and shouted. Now you can do our work for us."

Since then, however, a comradeship has grown up between Russian and German workers, especially in the mines. German workers frequently take into the pits an extra piece of bread for the half-starved Russians.

Army Morale Mentioned

Mr. Petrillo thought for a moment and said, "Yes."

Sensor Clark demanded if it were not true that Army morale is being lowered by lack of canned music. When Mr. Petrillo denied this, Senator Clark demanded what the difference was between the two systems.

"The difference is between the corporation's making all the money and the musicians starving to death," said Mr. Petrillo. Senator Wheeler asked if the real trouble was not that the radio-casting companies put all the work in the hands of a few high paid bands, then recordings of these performances were played everywhere, putting the mass of musicians out of work.

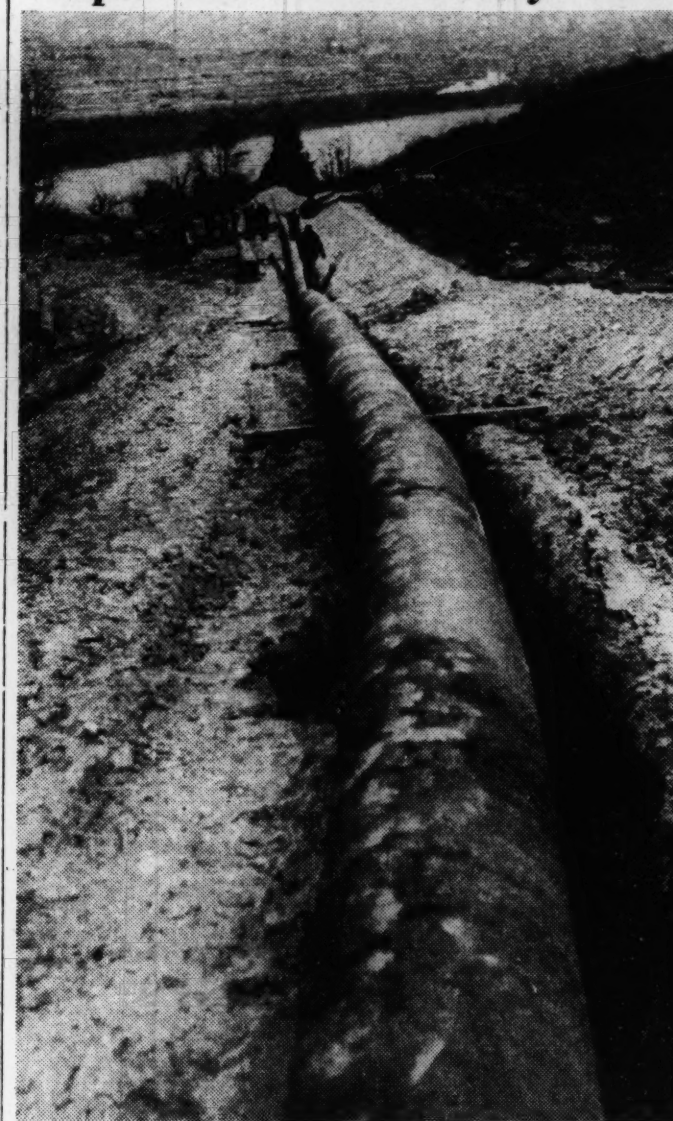
Mr. Petrillo agreed, and said the union attempted to defend its members by refusing to go on the air if recordings of non-union members were played. This ban, he said, began Aug. 1.

Mr. Petrillo acknowledged that no formal demands had been made by the union when the "ban" was imposed. A settlement would have been reached, he argued, if there had not been Federal interference.

Once more remonstrating with the witness, Senator Wheeler said he did not want to see laws passed that would penalize all labor.

Mr. Petrillo said his union has 138,000 musicians. When the Detroit Symphony Orchestra recently broke up, he said, about a hundred men lost jobs. It was hard to define "musicians," he said, because men with violins were thrown out on the streets, and took factory jobs.

Pipe Line Worms Way East



Wide World

This Will Help Ease Shortage

One of the first sections of the \$95,000,000 pipe line to be laid for the United States Government by War Emergency Pipe Lines, Inc., popularly called "Big Inch," this great line stretches its way eastward and will bring some hundreds of thousands of barrels of oil to the East Coast from the oil-producing areas in the Southwest.

Alsace-Lorraine Irks Reich By Strong French Support

Continued from Page 1

feeling is strong in all factories and mines of Alsace-Lorraine. The SS men are constantly watched by the SS men armed with machine guns and pistols who frisk every worker going under for possible weapons.

Elasticity is no longer done by dynamite but only with compressed air as the workers had developed the uncomfortable habit of handing dynamite over to key men in an illegal organization.

"Little Pay, Little Work"

For example, take Merlenbach, 18 kilometers from Saarbrücken, a mining village of 6,000 inhabitants. Four hundred of the men work in a shaft in Merlenbach, the rest in nearby shafts.

Fifty per cent of the workers are German, 30 Alsace-Lorraines, 20 foreigners from the Balkans and Italians.

In the dark shafts the workers go slowly and bring 40 per cent less above ground than before the war. In addition, they refuse to do Sunday work although recent attempts to bribe them to do so with alcohol appear to have been moderately successful.

Italians working in Merlenbach are mostly men who have refused to fight at the front and who also have refused to do much work. They can sleep so soundly that a hammer pounding on iron near their ear is unable to awaken them. When reproached by the SS they answer in pidgin German, "Little pay, little bread, little work; much bread, much pay, much work."

Friendly to Russians

When Russians first began coming in the population was hostile. As Russian prisoners marched through Saarbrücken women laughed and shouted. Now you can do our work for us."

Since then, however, a comradeship has grown up between Russian and German workers, especially in the mines. German workers frequently take into the pits an extra piece of bread for the half-starved Russians.

Army Morale Mentioned

Mr. Petrillo thought for a moment and said, "Yes."

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How Communists Work

The typical work of an illegal Communist agent, not unlike to the rounds of United States traveling salesmen, are somewhat as follows.

Orders come from Paris headquarters to a "general staff" of seven in Alsace-Lorraine.

Every one of the seven has his territory in Alsace-Lorraine which he covers unless on a special mission abroad. Each one of the seven goes through the chief centers of his territory where he calls a responsible local chief to him. The responsible local chief then organizes a meeting of cell leaders in groups of five with a "general staff" contact man.

These meetings are held in the open fields. The conspirators come with a scythe, presumably to cut grass, or with some other feigned occupation and wearing a sign agreed upon. The general staff leader, seemingly ignoring them, agrees in the grass feigning sleep, but giving them instructions and

news out of the corner of his mouth.

One such "general staff" agent contacts about 400 leaders of groups of four in five months. This means that a total of 2,000 party members receive stimulation in the form of orders, news, criticism and praise from the "general staff."

Though less contact with cells might be safer, the psychology of work is that enthusiasm of the men wanes unless they constantly have personal contact and something to do. The orders are to keep busy on sabotage and verbal and written propaganda until the order for rising comes down the line.

The chief Communist hotbed is the Herman Göring factories in Haiyngun with 2,000 regular Communists among the 7,000 workers.

Near by in Nillwingen there are 500 Communists among the 5,000 workers of the Klockner Works and other factories and mines.

In the Klockner Works Alsace-Lorraine workers put slag in the rolling mills and iron on slag piles, breaking the rollers and wheels of the rolling mills.

Gross Moeven is another Communist hotbed. Sankt Avoild, the Lorraine mining center, has only a few Communists, but those it has are strong. In all Alsace-Lorraine there are 5,000 active Communists with many more sympathizers.

Strong Policies Needed

Alsace-Lorraine can only be kept "true to the Reich" with 40,000 police agents of many different kinds, with and without uniforms. Twenty-four thousand persons inhabit the "re-education camp" of Shirmeck.

Incorrigibles are sent to Dachau. At Shirmeck there are political delinquents who are put through a stiff course of political re-schooling with the help of physical stimulants.

Illegal political work in Alsace-Lorraine is adventurous and dangerous, but packed with the drama of comradeship. It often awakens the suppressed sympathies of the native population. From one prison which was filled with guards who were sympathizers four Communist agents escaped at short intervals with faked papers or orders. The questioning of methods of the guards put the inquisition methods of Torquemada in the shade.

Workers, despite dangers, give shelter to illegal agents for weeks on end and organize collections of food and clothing.

Party members pay dues of one mark per month, plus five for Partisans. Agents travel rapidly and easily from Alsace-Lorraine to Paris, Poland, and the Balkans. De Gaulists help Communists and vice versa when hard pressed, though as a rule they don't seek each other's company.

Bicycle Rationing Liberalized in East

Washington, Jan. 12—A pay check of \$109.33 today qualified Philip A. Hines, veteran City employee, for his much-criticized pension application, which will be heard by the Board of Estimate Jan. 14.

Mr. Hines drew his money as institutional clerk for 30 days—his job since he resigned on Sept. 3 of \$7,340-a-year First Deputy Clerk in the Manhattan Marriage License Bureau, under charges of accepting tips. In order to establish his right to a \$3,500 annuity, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia permitted him to take the minor clerkship, explaining that he preferred "to get rid of an unfit employee quickly" rather than attempt what he thought would be a doubtful outer case.

Civic groups have opposed vehemently granting of the pension to Mr. Hines, who is a brother of James J. Hines, imprisoned Tammany district leader.

Antitrust Witnesses' Immunity Upheld

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—The Supreme Court ruled today that persons who testify in response to a Government subpoena, before a grand jury investigating an alleged violation of the Sherman Anti-trust Act, obtain immunity from prosecution even though they do not claim their constitutional right against self-incrimination.

Associate Justice Owen D. Roberts delivered the 6 to 2 decision specifically applying to William F. Monia and L. Aubrey Williams, who testified before a Chicago grand jury which subsequently indicted them and a group of meat packing companies for allegedly violating the anti-trust law. Associate Justices Felix Frankfurter and William O. Douglas dissented.

Charges against the two men were dismissed by the Federal District Court in Chicago on the ground that a 1903 Federal statute granted them immunity under the circumstances from prosecution growing out of the subject matter of the testimony.

The Department of Justice contended the statute was intended "to grant immunity only for testimony which the Government would have been otherwise unable to obtain" and the right of immunity must be asserted.

Immunity Assured

Mr. Justice Roberts said that the legislation involved "on its face means to the layman that if he is subpoenaed and sworn and testifies he is to have immunity."

"Instead of being a trap for the Government," he added, "the statutes in question, if interpreted as the Government now desires, may well be a trap for the witness."

The litigation resulted from an

indictment returned by a Chicago grand jury on June 19, 1941, charging the American Meat Institute, Armour and Company, Swift and Company, Wilson and Company, Inc., the two men and others with engaging in a conspiracy to fix prices for the sale in the Chicago livestock market of live sheep shipped from other States.

Among other actions today, the Court:

Ruled that the Secretary of Labor has the right to obtain a subpoena from a Federal District Court for records of a company upon an allegation that the company is subject to the Walsh-Healy Public Contracts Act.

Assistant Justice Robert H. Jackson delivered the 6-to-2 opinion, involving the Endicott Johnson Corporation of Binghamton and Johnson City, N. Y. The company contended there should first be a judicial hearing to determine whether the Federal agency had jurisdiction. Otherwise, it added, there would be no protection "against unreasonable search and seizure."

Refused to review a decision by the Federal Circuit Court in New York that the United States may

condemn land for use by a private company in the production of war material. The specific condemnation suit involved was filed against 243 acres of land at Babylon, N. Y., for use by the Republic Aviation Corporation, and was contested by Mrs. Justine L. Lambert, the owner.

Agreed to review a decision sustaining constitutionality of the 1938 Federal Firearms Act which makes it unlawful for any person who has been convicted of a crime of violence to receive any firearm that has been shipped in interstate commerce. The legislation was challenged by Frank Tot of Newark, N. J., who was sentenced to two years' imprisonment after Federal Bureau of Investigation agents reported they found a pistol in his home when they arrested him on a charge of aiding in the theft of cigarettes.

Ruled unanimitously that mere failure to file a Federal income tax return may be punished under the 1936 Federal Revenue Act as a misdemeanor and not as a felony. Mr. Justice Jackson delivered the opinion, holding that "a willful and positive attempt to evade" the tax is essential for punishment as a felony.

Hotels · Resorts

Chicago

Stop
AMERICA'S TALLEST HOTEL
The MORRISON HOTEL CHICAGO
LEONARD NICKS
Managing Director

SHERIDAN PLAZA HOTEL
4607 SHERIDAN ROAD, CHICAGO
\$1.50 to \$3.00 daily
All outside rooms with bath
Elevated, 2 Blocks—Church Near
Telephone—LONGbeach 1900

Minneapolis
The CURTIS HOTEL
Travelers from coast to coast who enjoy REAL LIVING prefer the CURTIS in MINNEAPOLIS
RATES
One person \$2.50, \$3.00
Two persons \$3.50, \$4.00
All Rooms with Private Bath
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

Oklahoma
SKIRVIN Hotel
500 Rooms
Every modern facility
Rates
\$2.50 up—single
\$3.50 up—double
Eight banquet halls
Excellent Coffee Shop

Los Angeles
HOTEL SAVOY
CORNER SIXTH & GRAND
HALF BLOCK FROM BILTMORE HOTEL
All outside rooms
from \$2.50 per day
All with bath
NO EXTRA CHARGE for TWO in a room
Nearest Everything Downtown
COFFEE SHOP DINING ROOM
GARAGE and AUTO PARK

San Francisco
HOTEL Stewart
Downtown on Geary St., above Union Square. Rates with bath \$2.75 to \$4.00, one person; \$3.50 to \$4.50, two persons; without bath, \$2.00, one person; \$2.50, two persons. CHARLES A. and MARGARET STEWART, Proprietors.

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OPA Freezes Corn Prices On Exchanges

The action, designed to have further sharp advances in the price of corn, previously unco-

controlled at all levels or dis-
tribution, was taken upon instruction
from Stabilization Director Jan
F. Byrnes, and was approved
Secretary of Agriculture Charles
Wickard, the announcement said.
The price ceilings were estab-

Prices of corn futures continued to rise in the cash markets

Corn prices at the small markets were frozen at the highest prices prevailing yesterday. In most instances, these highs were reached yesterday.

Within the next 60 days said it will issue a permanent regulation on corn, which continue the levels frozen day's action, and will be based on a bushel for No. 2 yellow

In a joint statement, Station Director Byrnes, S. Wickard and J. K. Galbraith, deputy administrator, said prices for corn exceed parity, taking into

“Ceiling price levels set by the Department of Agriculture temporary regulation,” the statement said, “will be continued after the later permanent order is issued. There will be no increase in the ceiling price levels.”

the general level of corn. Only seed corn, pop sorghums, sweet corn, and local-farmer-to-farmer and local-farmer-to-farmer of corn were exempted from control.

11%	32%	Agriculture
12%	32%	who would not be quoted
4%	4%	freezing was designed
3%	3%	a favorable ratio between
28%	28%	of corn on the one hand
80%	80%	cattle, milk, poultry
51%	51%	on the other. Present
22%	22%	able to feed
43%	43%	
53%	53%	
9%	8%	

1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4
6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4
87 1/2	86 1/4	87	87
5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
3-32	3-32	3-32	3-32
104	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
46 1/4	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2

8 ³ / ₄	8 ³ / ₄	30 ³ / ₄
30	30 ³ / ₄	1 ¹ / ₂
1 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	7 ¹ / ₂
7 ¹ / ₂	2 ³ / ₄	3 ³ / ₄
2 ³ / ₄	3 ³ / ₄	5 ³ / ₄
3 ³ / ₄	3 ³ / ₄	5 ³ / ₄
5 ³ / ₄	40 ³ / ₄	50

52%	51%	53%	average 52%
14	14	14	bushel at local market
31%	31%	31%	mid-November and
23%	23%	23%	ber.
83	84%	84%	It was necessary
178	178	178	to bring the corn product
23%	23%	23%	a halt because livestock
37%	37%	37%	products
12%	12%	13%	
60	13	13	

17	1 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
25	24	25	25
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
2	2	2	2
7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4
17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
56 1/2	56	56 1/2	56 1/2

(7)	109%	109%	109%
(1g)	40	40	40
	5%	5%	5%
	1%	1%	1%
	1%	1%	1%
	1%	1%	1%
(De)	117%	117%	117%
	64%	64	64%
(1/a)	43	43	43
	3%	3%	3%
	8	8	8

(.70)	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4
	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4
(.10e)	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4
ug	10	9 3/4	9 3/4
	2 3/4	2 3/4	2 3/4
pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
(.10e)	4	4	4

6	6	6
Sta (1/2c) 15	14%	14%
C) (.30g) 8%	8%	8%
(.40) 2%	2%	2%

Today estimated 116 000,

to cash corn de
kets in addition
nized cash m
among others,
St. Louis, Me
Peoria, Ill.,
San Francisco,

	High	Low	2:40
108	108	108	
98 3/4	97 1/2	97 1/2	

016	90	90	90
pe 61	107%	107%	107%
56	50%	50%	50%
53	14%	14%	14%
50	14%	14%	14%
68	14%	14%	14%
ss 49	75%	74%	75%
ss 55 A	104%	104%	104%
ss 66	87%	87%	87%
ss 53	14	14	14
ss 54	14	14	14

14	14	100
100	100	100
47	47	47
102	102	102
104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
87	87 1/2	88
87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
121	121	121
85	85	85 1/2

5s 58 A	82	81½	81½
F 4s 56 A	89	89½	89½
5s 2030	106½	105½	105½
Dis E 5s 52	104½	104½	104½
5s 54	93	92½	92½
Low Pow 3½s 69	94	93½	93½
L 5s 78	90	90½	90
Dis Coal 5s 65	100½	100	100
L 5s 56 C	102½	102½	102½
& L 5s 54 B	84	84	84
50.	83	83½	83½

58 63 A	83%	38%	38%	the highest
Pow 65 52	38%	38%	38%	of that co
Pow 58 57	71%	77%	77%	sell in this
4 1/2 58 A	107%	107%	106	The dis
91 Gas 58 42 st	47%	47%	47%	between t
P&L 3 1/2 85	107%	107%	107%	of corn o
Pow & L 3 1/2 69	113	113	113	which b
and Val 58 43	91	87	87	then will
Pet 6 1/2 35 A	101	101	101	
Pet 6 1/2 35 A	103%	103%	103%	
Pet 6 1/2 35 A	113	113	113	

Pr W 5/3 51	118%	118%	118%
Pr Ws A 202	110%	110%	110%
Pr W 4/5 51	97%	97%	97%
La Cal E 5s 56	82%	81%	81%
G&E 5s 50	82%	83	82
G&E 5s 48	82	81%	81%
G&E 5s 47	78%	85	85
Pow 5/5s 54	78%	79%	79%
Pow 5s 48	56%	56	56%
Con UT5/5s 48A	103	102	102
Def. 5s '55	103	103%	103%

Ken P&L 4 1/2%	77	103%	104%	114%
a EIP 5 1/2%	72	114%	111%	111%
Mac Ed 5 1/2%	56	111%	104	104
Svc Colo 48	40	107%	107%	107%
Svc Colo 3 1/2%	64	102%	108%	102%
Svc Ind 48 69 A	4	102%	102%	102%
Sd P&L 5 1/2%	49	101%	101%	101%
Sd P&L 4 1/2%	50D	111%	111%	111%
e Har W 4 1/2%	79	101%	101%	101%
W&P 4 1/2%	87A	103%	103%	103%

Cal G&E 3s 65	67½	67½	67½	otherwise
Cal G&E 6s 48 cv st	68½	67½	68½	are not
G&E 6s 51	67½	67½	67½	(xd) 1
G&E 6s 57	67½	67½	67½	extra or
G&E 6s 56	67½	67½	67½	clared c
G&E 6s 56	67½	67½	67½	in stock
G&E 6s 57	26	25	25	Canada
Carrett Corp 5s 50	107½	107½	107½	paid or
Cal P&L 5s 46	112	112	112	(wv) 1
nit E N J 5s 59	98	98	98	ran
nit E R Y 5s 52	116½	116½	116½	Net
nit E R Y 5s 52 A				

UNITED STATES
Sales
Divd
P&L 6s 2022A

Bruins Meet Chicago In Red Cross Contest

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Having proved that the ban on pleasure driving is no ban to a good house, the Boston Bruins had every reason to expect another generous outpouring of fans tonight as they made ready to face the Chicago Black Hawks at the Garden at the new face-off time of 8:15.

Chief reason for their high expectations is the fact that tonight's contest, a regularly-scheduled National Hockey League game which the Bruins dearly want to win, will be played for the benefit of the Red Cross, and for that reason alone is deserving of the support of every hockey fan who can walk, crawl, or creep to Boston Garden.

Funds Needed

This is the second of four games the Bruins are donating to the Red Cross, which in these war times is desperately in need of additional funds to carry on its work at the front. That the Red Cross is proving itself of inestimable help is shown in letters from the soldiers themselves, and the agency deserves the full support of the folks here at home.

The Bruins hope to realize \$50,000 from these four games, every cent of which will go to the Red Cross, but they realize that goal will be far from reached if the results of the first game are duplicated. That was on Dec. 12, you may remember, when Montreal Canadiens came here and only 4,600 persons turned out to contribute \$6,651. Possibly the poor showing was due to the game's having been played in the afternoon, or maybe the fans did not realize that the game was a regular N. H. L. affair and not merely an exhibition. Whatever the reason, though, the results were disappointing and should not be repeated.

B's Want to Win

That the Bruins want to win tonight is evident merely from their position in the league race. They are two points in front of their nearest rival, Toronto Maple Leafs, and hope to widen their advantage to four points with a victory over the Hawks.

This will be the 29th game of the season for the Bruins, yet only the 24th for Chicago, which by winning its five games in hand could easily vault past the Bruins. But to win all five in a row would be a feat of the first magnitude, for four of these games come within the next six days. After leaving Boston the Hawks are scheduled to play at Canadiens Thursday, at Toronto Saturday, and then back home for a date with Detroit Sunday.

Fifth in Series

This will be the fifth game of the season between the two clubs, with each seeking to break the tie that has resulted so far. Bruins lost their first game to Chicago 1-5, but since have beaten the Hawks 9-6 and tied them twice 4-4 and 5-5. Hawks, incidentally, are unbeaten in their last three games. Reports from Chicago indicate that Manager Paul Thompson will be without the services of his high-scoring star, Max Bentley, who injured his thumb in the Detroit game last Sunday night. At present Max is tied in the league scoring race with Gaye Stewart of Toronto for seventh place, each having 31 points.

Change in Line

Max's absence means that

Thompson will have to make a change in his all-Bentley line of Doug, Max, and Reg, and he will probably move Bobby Carso to Max's center spot. The Hawks have been strengthened since their last visit here by the return of Art Wiebe to defense. Art did not report at the start of the season because he felt it necessary to look after his bakery business in Canada. Arrangements were made, however, to have his father look after the shop, and Wiebe joined the Hawks just before Christmas.

The Bruins will be the same as they were against Toronto, even though Earl Boyd could play if necessary. The B's will wear their special Red Cross jerseys, and special music will be provided by the Captain of the Port Coast Guard band.

Leafs Dominate Scoring Parade But for Cowley

MONTREAL, Jan. 12 (AP)—Boston's veteran playmaker, Bill Cowley, dented the otherwise Toronto-dominated scoring parade by slipping into second place, according to the latest official National Hockey League sharpshooting figures.

Cowley, with nine nettings and 27 assists, is one point behind the leader, Toronto's Lorne Carr, who has 19 goals and 18 assists. Directly behind the Bruin center are Syl Apps and Billy Taylor, also of the Leafs, with 35 points. Fifth place is held by Lynn Patrick of the New York Rangers, who gained three points during the week to bring his total to 33. Boston's Buzz Boll is next with 32, while seventh place is a tie between Gaye Stewart, another Leaf, and Max Bentley of the Chicago Black Hawks, who have 31 points.

Carr, Apps, Boll, and Stewart are tied for the honor of having the most goals, 19. Cowley is hard pressed in the playmaking department as Taylor is only three assists behind and Patrick and Buddy O'Connor of the Montreal Canadiens, have 22.

Jimmy Orlando of the Detroit Red Wings remains the No. 1 bad man, having served 37 minutes in the penalty box in addition to two 10-minute misconducts and a match penalty.

The leaders:

Player	Club	G	A	Pts
Carr	Toronto	19	16	35
Apps	Toronto	9	27	36
Taylor	Toronto	19	16	35
Boll	Boston	19	13	32
Patrick	New York	11	22	33
Stewart	Chicago	19	12	31
Bentley	Chicago	19	12	31
O'Connor	Montreal	11	11	22
Cowley	Boston	9	27	36
Orlando	Detroit	14	15	29
Blake	Montreal	13	16	29

Clubs Not Bothered By Driving Curtailment

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Off-repeated assertions that the people of this country had grown "soft," couldn't stand up against the rigors and hardships of war, long since have been refuted by the men in the Army and in the Navy, by the women in various branches of the service; and now the civilians, who have been jolted out of their normal living habits by rationing of all sorts, are beginning to prove that they have both the energy and fortitude to take the new conditions in stride.

Take this last weekend, with its clamping down on all pleasure driving in automobiles. One might have visualized an almost total cessation of activities at the golf and country clubs which sponsor winter sports, along with dining rooms peopled by more waiters and waitresses than diners. What actually happened at the few clubs which cater to a winter membership, was that the one thing strikingly dissimilar to normal was the positive absence of the automobile parking lots. The members and guests were there, but their cars were not.

Skating Party

The Country Club, rather isolated in location as to train or electric car service, had a skating party at which approximately 125 were expected and 222 showed up. How did they get there? The majority, no doubt, traveled by bus to the gate entrance between the first green and second tee, and walked the remainder of the way. Some walked from their homes; some even arrived on bicycles and some on skis.

The curlers also were out in force, both Saturday and Sunday. Luther Grimes, the club manager, characterized it as a good week end. It is his opinion, at the same time, that winter activities at the club will be in more concentrated form than normally, dependent upon tournament schedules in curling and in skeet shooting and special parties for skating.

No Ski Tow

Manager Allen Chesboro of

Bulwark on Defense



Earl Seibert, Chicago

What Dit Clapper means to the Boston Bruins, big Earl Seibert means to Chicago Black Hawks. An 11-year veteran of the big time, who has divided his service between New York Rangers and the Black Hawks, "Si" is without doubt Manager Paul Thompson's most valuable player today.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Old Plan Gets Trial

Ever since this slightly bewildered correspondent broke into the Baseball Writers' Association of America in 1930, ball players and critics from away back have at various intervals maintained that spring training, as carried out under the 20th century plan, was one long, expensive, greatly-exaggerated joke.

"Why, in the early 1900's big league clubs trained about three weeks," several oldtimers have told me. "Some even conditioned less than that, and at home—not in the tropics. And they turned out some pretty good ball players in those days."

Just the other day a veteran New York fan was telling me about one of John McGraw's great Giants teams and how it trained at nearby Lakewood, N. J.

At Lakewood

"I always get a laugh out of these young squirts complaining about the Florida winds," he said. "I can remember when the Giants trained at Lakewood. They spent between two and three weeks there, I think. And what happened? McGraw came up with a great ball club—a ball club well conditioned as one that had spent six or eight weeks in Florida or California."

There are many other stories surrounding the pre-southern training era, stories about how outstanding Chicago, Boston, Pittsburgh and such clubs of the dim past were modeled far from banana palms and sun bleachers. Too, you can go back just a few years and find evidence of great diamond figures who survived on little more than a couple of weeks of conditioning.

Cobb Delayed

After he had reached stardom with the Tigers, Ty Cobb rarely showed up at a training camp with the rest of the outfielders. It was the Georgia Peach's habit to stage a lengthy holdout campaign, signing only within sight of the regular season. Sometimes it was because of money, of course. But more often Ty simply delayed signing to escape the labors of the training camp and the barnstorming trip which always followed.

This system must have done something for Cobb. He stayed in the big leagues for 24 years and kept going at top speed most of that time. Ty likes to tell about the spring of 1911, when he didn't report to the Tigers at Terre Haute until April 6—10 days before the season opened. And what did he do that year? He batted .420 and stole 96 bases. Eddie Collins, Edd Roush and Bill Terry of the older school, and Red Ruffing, Paul Waner and Joe Di Maggio of the

Schoolboy Tourney Cut; Cagers Spread Friendship

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (AP)—George Corcoran, the Greensboro, N. C., golf pro, figures that most golfers are hunting exercise and relaxation rather than entertainment. . . . Gas rationing, too, is a reason why 68 fewer teams entered the Iowa State high school boys' basketball tournament this year, cutting the total to only 335. . . . Sports Editor H. Guy Moats of the Pontiac (Mich.) Daily Press claims the record for picking the bowl football games correctly. He not only called Georgia, Texas, Alabama, Tennessee, Second Air Force and the Eastern All-Stars to win, but even picked Texas College over Tuskegee.

Whitey Budrunas of Waukegan, Ill., former Marquette U. basketball player and player-coach in Lithuania in 1938-39, passes along a few observations about basketball as an international game. . . . After the Berlin Olympics, he says, the sport spread like wildfire in the Baltic States and that Europeans were greatly impressed by American ways of coaching and the sportsmanship of American players. . . . "I'd like to see someone champion the position of sports in the coming reorganization of Europe after this war," Whitey writes. "Basketball, with American-born boys teaching in their fathers' native countries would do wonders spreading our conception of sportsmanship."

The Jacksonville, Fla., naval air station has canceled its basketball schedule because Capt. John Dale Price, station commandant, decided it wasn't a good idea to use Government transportation for games

during the gas and rubber shortage. An intramural program will be substituted. . . . Navy Lieut. Glenn Killinger, whose North Carolina pre-flight baseball team did a good job last summer, has been transferred to the North Atlantic Admiral's staff as athletic director. . . . Before Wyoming's basketball team busted Rochester's long winning streak, there was a conference on rules. . . . Referee Buddy Evers of the American Hockey League scheduled for today has been postponed until later in the week, President Maurice Podeloff has announced.

The club owners are expected to take up the effect of the ban on pleasure driving on attendance, especially at Hershey, Pa., where only 1,000 spectators saw Saturday's game in comparison with an average of well above 5,000.

All Texas League clubs have announced they are ready to operate, but the league won't decide definitely until the mid-February meeting.

Events Tonight

Pro Hockey

Chicago Blackhawks vs. Boston Bruins at Boston Garden, 8:15 p. m.

College Hockey

M. I. T. vs. Northeastern and Dartmouth vs. Boston College, at Boston Arena, 7:45 p. m.

Hub Notes

Braves Looking

Along with the news that the Yankees will train at Asbury Park, N. J., and the Senators in home-town Washington, comes word that Bob Quinn expects to settle on a spring site for the Braves by the end of the day—perhaps before this paper has reached you. The ideal spot for the Braves, of course, would be the Commonwealth Armory, across the street from Braves Field. But the Army probably keeps the place too busy to let the ball players move in.

Secretary Johnny Quinn of the Braves, in charge of minor league operations, will attend the annual Pony League meeting at Buffalo, N. Y., tomorrow. Johnny is very proud of his small clubs and does a big league job of handling them.

Briefs . . . Dartmouth's hockey varsity goes against the B. C. Eagles this evening on Arena ice. . . . Lefty Gump, Bump Hadley and Frank Shellenbach, all well-known baseball names, will be guest speakers at the new J. W. B. Army-Navy USO Club (17 Commonwealth Avenue) sports night on Thursday. All servicemen are invited, starting at 8 o'clock. . . . Bill Courter, captain and star center of last fall's Williams football team, has quit school and joined the U. S. Army Signal Corps.

That hockey card at the Arena tonight is a double-header. Along with the Dartmouth-B. C. game, Northeastern faces M. I. T. It will be the second Husky-Tech meeting of the winter, the former having won the previous game, 4-1. . . . Foxy Flumerei starts an all-freshman-sophomore quintet this evening as his Northeastern boys meet the high-scoring Rhode Island Rams at Kingston. . . . Dartmouth practiced on Garden ice yesterday afternoon and Hank Boyd skated with them. It probably would be all right with the Green if the Bruin veteran skated with them this evening at the Arena. . . . Although Toronto's Lorne Carr, president leader of the N. H. L. scoring race, has been in organized hockey for 14 seasons, this is the first time he has ever been first in the race for points.

Kilrea Retains Scoring Lead In American League

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 12 (AP)—The Hershey star, Walter Kilrea, for weeks a consistent leader in American League hockey scoring, seems to have hit some kind of high with a total of 53 points, five up on his nearest rival.

Kilrea has been top scorer for the past five weeks, and league headquarters yesterday credited him with four more points, three for goals and one as an assist.

Ab De Marco of Providence garnered a total of 48 points, five better than his previous aggregate.

All the new ones were assists. This put Les Cunningham in third place with a 46 and tied Harry Frost of Hershey and Norm Mann of Providence in fourth.

Buck Jones was the league's "bad man" with 66 minutes in the penalty box.

Kilrea, Hershey . . . 20 33 53
De Marco, Providence . . . 20 28 48
Cunningham, Cleveland . . . 15 31 46
Frost, Hershey . . . 15 31 46
Mann, Pittsburgh . . . 14 28 42
Jones, Cleveland . . . 13 26 39
Douglas, Indianapolis . . . 12 26 38
Lucking, Cleveland . . . 11 25 36
Touhy, Boston . . . 11 25 36
Trudel, Washington . . . 13 25 38

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press
Results Jan. 11

East
Toledo 67, Marshall 41.
Genesea 48, Beldwin 27.
West
Virginia Tech 52, Field Grande 40.
Fl. Monmouth 53, Mitchell Field 40.

South
George Washington 66, Duke 53.
South Carolina 43, Wake Forest 24.
Louisiana State 32, Alabama 29.
Mississippi 48, Mississippi State 25.
Vanderbilt 54, Auburn 39.

Midwest
De Paul 46, Loyola (Chicago) 32.
Dakota Wesleyan 31, Augustana 31.
Drake 31, Iowa State Naval 25.
St. John's (Ind.) 50, Gustavus 40.
Adolphus 48 (Minn.) 40, River Falls 30.
Milwaukee 42, Ambrose 40.
Lawrence 38, Ripon 44.
St. Thomas (Minn.) 40, River Falls 30.

West
Marquette 41, Michigan State 32.
Iowa 48, Minnesota 41.
Camp Grant 48, Chicago 26.
Dartmouth 50, Wayne U. 32.
Illinois 40, Wisconsin 32.
Northwestern 49, Michigan 32.
Kent State 64, Ashland 29.
Indiana 61, Ohio State 31.
Hope College 50, Albion (Mich.) College 29.

Southwest
Texas Tech 53, Hardin-Simmons 30.
West Texas State 50, New Mexico 45.
Texas Christian 27, Rice 23.

North
Leviston (Idaho) Normal 48, Boise State 38.
Denver 46, Colorado College 41.

Meeting Postponed

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 12 (AP)—The meeting of the American Hockey League scheduled for today has been postponed until later in the week, President Maurice Podeloff has announced.

The club owners are expected to take up the effect of the ban on pleasure driving on attendance, especially at Hershey, Pa., where only 1,000 spectators saw Saturday's game in comparison with an average of well above 5,000.

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Members of this Association are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting will be held in Boston, Massachusetts, Wednesday, January 14, 1943, at 3:00 P. M., in the office of the Association, 40 State Street, for the election of directors, approval of reports, ratification of officers and directors, and any other business that may legally come before it. Suffolk Co-operative Federal Savings and Loan Association, Inc., Boston, by Harcourt W. Davis, Secretary

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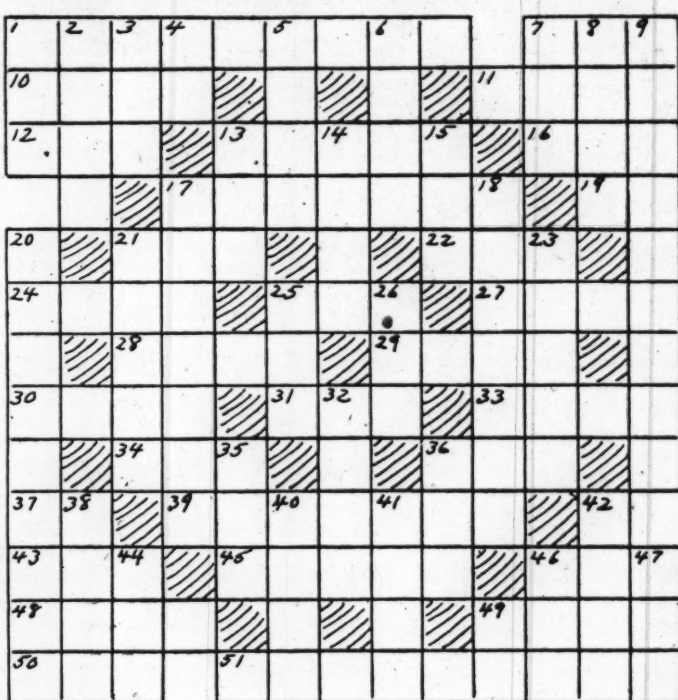
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and
Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for the Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



- Across
- 1-Rachel Verinder is heroine of what novel by Wilkie Collins?
 - 2-What would be worn that might have "kissing strings"?
 - 3-Who is captain of a whaling vessel in "Moby Dick"?
 - 4-What is a fine, compact, soft clay?
 - 5-Mohammedan saint or spiritual guide.
 - 6-Nautch girls dance in what country?
 - 7-Armad conflict.
 - 8-What is a lever operated by the foot?
 - 9-What State of U. S. is called Land of the Shoshone?
 - 10-What is a North American species of surf duck?
 - 11-Organ of hearing.
 - 12-What is a Mexican dollar?
 - 13-Tape of what color is used in public offices for tying up documents?
 - 14-To place.
 - 15-Musical note.
 - 16-Device for moving a vehicle in snow.
 - 17-Kind.
 - 18-What is a brand?
 - 19-What prefix signifies "under"?
 - 20-A soothsayer is what?
 - 21-What do you call the heart of an apple?
 - 22-Female of domestic fowl.
 - 23-What is any writing or voucher acknowledging a debt?
- Down
- 1-What is a representation of any region?
 - 2-Campbell Hill is highest point in what State of U. S.?
 - 3-A duckboat is propelled by what?
 - 4-What is a province of eastern Canada (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

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The telescopic or telephoto lens is an additional "eye" in a camera which enlarges or magnifies the image before it is received on the photographic plate. The principle of such a lens has been utilized in astronomical telescopes for more than a century. In 1834 Peter Barlow wrote of the value of employing a negative or "lengthening" lens for changing the power of telescopes.

Lenses are of various shapes (depending on their function) but they fall into two broad categories: convex (thicker in the center than at the edges) or positive lenses, and concave (thinner at the edges than in the center) or negative lenses.

A telephoto lens, then, consists essentially of two parts—a positive lens whose function is to form a real image of definite size, combined with a negative lens which serves to magnify the image produced by the positive lens. The use of the negative or "lengthening" lens behind the positive produces an image on the photographic plate equivalent to that produced by a lens of much greater focal length (as shown in the accompanying diagrammatic sketch) without any considerable increase in the distance between the positive element

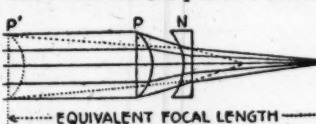
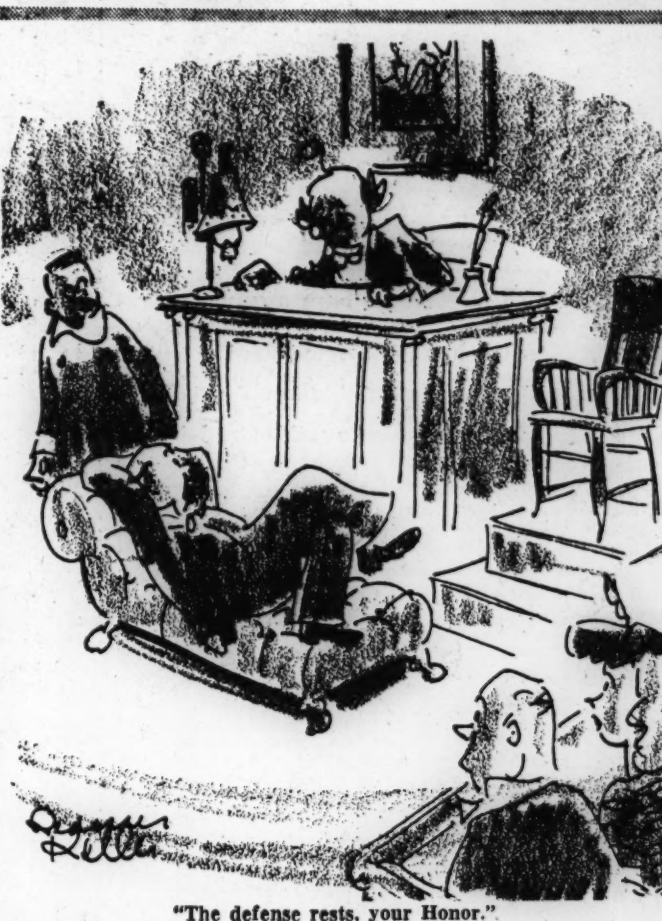


Diagram of telephoto lens. P indicates positive lens. N indicates negative lens. The image is formed at the focus, F, as though P were at P'.

and the sensitized surface of the photographic plate. When the position of both lenses is fixed, only one degree of magnification is possible, but where the distance between the two lenses can be altered at will, varying magnifications ranging from,

Just for Fun—

Reamer Keller



"The defense rests, your Honor."

say, three to eight diameters, are possible.

Early variable power telephoto lenses commonly employed an ordinary photographic lens as the positive element. These were defective in that shifting the negative element disturbed the corrections for the aberrations of the positive element, and the aperture of the ordinary photographic lens was not sufficiently wide for the telephoto system.

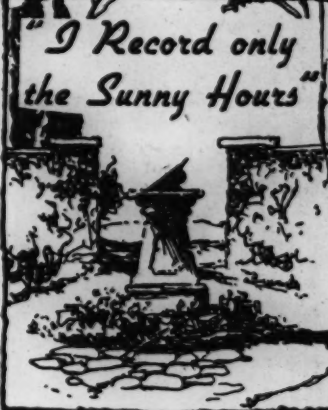
The modern telephoto lenses usually are of the single-focus type in which (instead of an ordinary photographic lens) the front element is a single positive lens of extremely wide aperture.

—W. P. Keasbey

Brevities

Brubaker in The New Yorker: The Seventy-seventh Congress was in session more days than any other in our history. It also levied more necessary taxes and uttered more unnecessary words.

Detroit News: Another trick of the trade, known to all seasoned editorialists, is running a half-column discourse which applies loosely to some issue of the hour, revealing at the end that it was delivered in the year 1787 by G. Washington.



From the Least of Them

Westmorland, England

There were no Christmas presents for the patients and staff of a small country hospital this year. They sent a check to the "Prisoners of War Fund" instead. It had always been the custom to exchange Christmas gifts here, but the elder child patients and staff joyfully agreed to forego all this in order to help those less fortunate than themselves. The result was a check for £13, part of it the proceeds from a Christmas concert.

This is not the first contribution toward the war effort. The Company of Hospital Girl Guides and Rangers (numbering not more than a dozen) previously raised £35 for an RAF rubber pontoon, and are well on the way toward purchasing a second.

This is just one instance of what thousands of handicapped folk are doing these days to help win the peace.

A Verse for Today...

I am the LORD: I will speak, and the word that I shall speak shall come to pass; it shall be no more prolonged.—EZEK. 12:25

NEWS ITEM—

OPA INSPECTORS AND POLICE QUIZ MOTORISTS TO WEED OUT PLEASURE DRIVERS



Tubby and Buddy & Co.—It's So Easy to Say Too Much

By LE PELLEY



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—The Gloom Chasers Wanted Everybody to See It

By RODGERS



The Adventures of Waddles—He Goes Into a Fog Bank

By THE HAGERS



Editorials

China Steps Up

The United States and Great Britain have acted simultaneously in concluding treaties with China which end their special rights in that country. They took similar action in their announcement of this purpose several months ago. Now, at Washington and Chungking treaties have been signed which, upon ratification, will write finis to American and British extraterritoriality in China.

In the United States this event comes at a time when there is much popular eagerness to do more for the great Chinese ally. The applause for every reference to China in the President's message to Congress did not pass unnoticed. And while Chinese disappointment over American response to the Chinese military mission to the United States is now reported to have been exaggerated in some quarters, there is still among Americans an acute appreciation of the difficulties China is facing as a result of stoppage of Burma Road traffic.

The ending of special American and British rights adds nothing to China's material resources for carrying on the war. But it may help Chinese morale, for it is an earnest of the new international prestige which China has already earned and will command in the postwar world. The Chinese are now assured that their battle against Japanese imperialism will not have to be fought all over again against the milder but older imperialism of others. The Chinese can emerge from this war with a really new status.

It is of even wider importance that the United States and Great Britain are showing themselves of one mind on the question of special rights in China. These two countries may not be so far apart in their outlook on other world problems as some of their more suspicious citizens imagine.

Those Appointments

"Anything for a friend" is a cardinal rule of politics. Personal loyalty is a quality men like, but statesmanship demands something bigger—loyalty to principle. Personal loyalty has repeatedly betrayed President Roosevelt into putting and keeping friends in office who were a liability both to the public service and to himself. It seems to be the key to the amazing appointment of Edward J. Flynn to be Minister to Australia, announced first and most undiplomatically by Mr. Flynn himself.

Now, it has been the too frequent practice of both parties to pay off political debts with diplomatic posts, and some truly weird appointments have resulted. But rarely has a President so politically astute as Mr. Roosevelt made such an unsuitable one at such a poor time. The President had appeared to rise above politics and to create an atmosphere of national unity in his masterly message to Congress. Then suddenly he names to a vital, wartime diplomatic post a man who had become a liability as chairman of the Democratic National Committee. A jury cleared Mr. Flynn in the paving-block scandal, but his diplomatic reputation was won in such negotiations as were necessary as Boss of the Bronx!

Only the blind spot of personal loyalty could have hid the probable result—a whoop of joy from the Republican party leaders and a fine fight in the Senate with Mr. Flynn rejected and the President suffering only less damage than the national unity.

Already the row over this misplay has almost overshadowed three other important appointments just made by the President. Commendation is in order for that of Wiley B. Rutledge to the Supreme Court. For the first time Mr. Roosevelt has named a judge to the Court. Although Mr. Rutledge has had only a brief experience on the bench, he is respected as a jurist and confirmation of his appointment predicted.

The nominations of former Senator Prentiss M. Brown to be Price Administrator and of former Senator Josh Lee to be a member of the Civil Aeronautics Board, may bring some Republican objections that the "lame ducks" are being taken care of, but confirmation of both is expected. Mr. Brown made a splendid fight in the Senate last September against inflation and can be expected to carry on Leon Henderson's thankless task with equal resolution plus greater ability to deal with Congress. Mr. Lee is better known as an orator and anti-liquor leader in the Senate than for his interest in aviation, but is a man of high integrity and intelligence.

Wails and a Whistle

The incident did not appear in the news columns. It was not a news story, but it affected one group of people in a way that no world event or reported heroism had.

Stanch Americans, this small group, one an air-raid warden, another a canteen worker, all buyers of war bonds and highly patriotic. Yet, as they stood conversing for a few minutes on the corner of a city street, they fell to grumbling.

It started with a mild complaint, as these informal forums so often do; the housewife had not been able to get any butter. But as one after the other rehearsed the trials of having to stand all the way to the office in streetcars and busses, of gasoline restrictions, meat scarcity, food rationing, and greatly increased taxes, the grumbling began to assume proportions decidedly unhealthy for everyone, but the enemy.

Then a lad passed by, whistling. The tune caused a member of the group to turn and look. The rest followed the glance. Talk stopped, but eyes spoke.

For the lad with the cheerful whistle and the military bearing wore a new civilian suit with empty sleeves.

Argentina's Quest

Argentine friends of the United Nations will have to find a new leader of sufficient stature to break the grip of reaction in the land, now that Gen. Augustin P. Justo has passed on and left no readily discernible successor.

There had been some doubt whether even the former President would be able to restore the forces of liberalism to power in Argentina.

By vacillating in the months when Brazil and Mexico were taking courageous stands among other free peoples, Argentina long ago lost any claim to political leadership in Latin America.

Only in recent weeks, when a victory of the United Nations has become more visibly in the making, has the ultra-conservative Castillo regime modified in the slightest its policy of "prudent neutrality" under which diplomatic relations are maintained with the Axis.

The latest and strongest modification is a request to Berlin that the Nazi Naval Attaché in Buenos Aires, Capt. Dietrich Niebuhr, be withdrawn. On evidence submitted by the United States, Argentine officials have linked Niebuhr with Nazi spying.

Argentina undoubtedly will be compelled to come along, by the force of events. That unfortunate country still neither evokes admiration nor responds fully to the ordinary rules of national self-interest. Brazil and Mexico, aided by the United States, are leading in Latin America.

Possibly some leader can arise to lead Argentina back to international sanity in the Presidential elections this year. The quest for such a man will now be intensified.

Memo to Book Donors

Most of America's fighting men are young. They range from ex-truck drivers to ex-lawyers. Some have three college degrees while others never finished grammar school. But most of them like to read in their leisure hours and their present reading preferences are just what they were in civilian life.

Special Services officers of Army and Navy say that, on the whole, their men are avid for "best sellers," fiction or non-fiction. Others find distraction in westerns, detective yarns and adventure tales. Many, anxious to learn new crafts while in the war, want recently published technical books on chemistry, mathematics, mechanical drawing, photography, shop mechanics and kindred subjects. (None want Victorian novels or cookbooks of 1895-vintage.)

Books in the preferred lists, without dog-ears, that readers donate from their shelves to the Victory Book Campaign will be treasured when they appear in camp libraries. "Give the book you'd prefer to keep." The 1943 campaign, running until March 5 under auspices of the USO, American Red Cross and American Library Association, is a real opportunity to share with America's soldiers, sailors, marines and coast guardsmen the pleasures of one's own library and fireside.

If tire and gasoline rationing increases in severity, the New Guinea natives who shied at their first horse recently may be like today's small children when they see an automobile after the war.

The demand for home safes is said to have risen during the last several months. Probably to be used as repositories for the pork chops.

Our Readers Say—

A Soldier Speaks of High Responsibilities

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The United States is not engaging in this world conflict to preserve, build, or destroy any imperialism. We have a higher responsibility than that of engaging in arm-chair governmental reform. Too many people are accepting the propaganda of undermining agencies which try to discredit our stalwart allies. The uninformed persons who labor under the illusion that our allies are doing little, are badly in need of correction.

Who but England is running Rommel ragged in Africa, and who but Canada made such an outstanding show of courage as that at Dieppe? The millions of underground allies in burdened Europe are showing us what it means to laugh in the face of defeat. Let us not condemn our allies—who are really doing a wonderful job while we are becoming one of them on battle fronts. Let's give credit where credit is due.

We soldiers know why we're fighting; we also know that not one ally, but all of us shall win. We're not fighting to preserve nations alone; we are fighting to preserve the right of countries to keep what is theirs. We are fighting to preserve the individual and not alone the mass group. We are fighting for the right of individual opinions.

We are learning that there is something more significant to victory than just guns and ammunition. We are learning that love for one another is essential. We are learning that truth is necessary in publications. We are learning that the right and lawful ways are conquering the wrong and unlawful ways.

Let us go on to victory with praise where it is merited and criticism only when it is for constructive purposes.

PVT. MILTON L. BEBEE
Camp Atterbury, Indiana

Toward Enlightened Public Opinion

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It seems astonishing that after this nation has been openly at war with Germany, Italy, and Japan for more than twelve months the question can still be asked: "What are we fighting for?"

It would appear that those who can still ask that question must be ignorant of the history of the Axis Powers in Europe during the past three years, and of their plainly declared intention of extending the same type of conduct over the entire world.

Honest pacifism is based on the belief that war is the greatest evil in the world, and that force is never permissible. But most clear thinkers of today now agree that this position is untenable. It is recognized that war, horrible and stupid as it is, is not the greatest evil in the world; that slavery, oppression and cruelty are worse and must be resisted by force since the aggressive nations seeking to impose these conditions everywhere will listen to no other way.

Surely the United Nations have made it abundantly plain that they are fighting for the Four Freedoms as set forth by our President: for the security, safety, liberty, and well-being of all people everywhere on this planet, for ourselves, for our children, and for our children's children.

Boston ANNA LOUISE BENEDICT

What About "Worker Liquor Problem?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I should like to give you my opinion on the "Soldier Liquor Problem."

I am a soldier in the Army Air Forces and have been in the service eight months. An article you quoted [by William Allen White in the *Emporia Kan. Gazette*] had to do with civilians giving liquor to soldiers.

Any soldier in the service is not a victim of inexperience when he drinks; he knows what he is doing and has nearly all his wits about him.

I went home over Christmas, and my last stop is one of our larger cities. From there I took a bus from the center of the city to a smaller town about 20 miles away. On the way I saw perhaps 100 soldiers and hundreds of civilians. This was Christmas Eve, mind you, but not one drunken soldier did I see. The civilians that were too drunk even to walk were a disgrace—our so-called war workers. No wonder there are more casualties in industry than from enemy bullets.

It's about time the war worker was made to realize that we depend on him, and he doesn't have to worry about us. We can handle ourselves, but he needs to learn how to handle himself.

PVT. S. K. PULLEN
Patterson Field, Fairfield, Ohio

"Rationing Liquor"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial, "Rationing Liquor," is indeed timely. Often I have heard friends remark that they consider it as essential to ration liquor as it is sugar, etc.

On Sunday evening I took the bus for church, and a group of about ten or twelve sailor boys were on it. All of them, nice-looking men, were under the influence of drink. Of course that did not add to their appearance. They were very boisterous.

Two men in army uniforms entered and one sailor held a bottle up to them and called, "Drink to the Navy."

This certainly was not an example of our fine American Navy.

I trust other communities will put a curb on liquor selling.

Long Beach, Calif. S. O. A.

"Treachery"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Military and civilian morale are wonderful if they persist when Anaconda Wire loses its contracts for treachery. It seems to me that those responsible for this crime and other such crimes against the armed forces should be rewarded with capital punishment.

Boston GEORGE L. HAMILTON

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Speaking of Block Busters—



Down the Middle of the Road

President Roosevelt Remembers . . .

By Erwin D. Canham

The memory of Woodrow Wilson's tragedy is seared deep into the thinking of Franklin D. Roosevelt. It has been there ever since 1920, when Mr. Roosevelt fruitlessly stumped the country for the Democratic ticket and the League of Nations. And from the first moment when President Roosevelt saw the large destiny in world affairs that loomed before him, he determined not to end in a Wilsonian twilight.

That, plus Mr. Roosevelt's skill and perception as a politician, explains the temperate and statesmanlike nature of his Annual Message to the Congress. He remembers, too, President Wilson's overconfidence after he had lost control of the House of Representatives in 1918 and his almost total failure to take practical politics into account in the domestic handling of the peace-making.

Looking back, one may speculate that with a little more political flexibility, President Wilson might have kept the United States in the peace settlement. It would have taken very little to stem the tide. Perhaps the inclusion of some isolationist Republicans in the delegation to the Versailles Conference might have made all the difference. Or the President might have explained his viewpoint and purposes to those gentlemen at several points during and after the Versailles Conference in such a way as to have won at least some support. As it was, President Wilson had such indomitable faith in the American people that he left his entire case to them, largely ignoring the vested power of the Senate minority.

President Roosevelt knows his American politics far better than this. He even knows that you cannot count on the absence of politics during the war itself. He should know this, because he has shown himself not above political manipulation of his own as part of the process. Thus he appreciates full well the threats to his program presented by the present Congress: the dangers to Lend-Lease, to the reciprocal treaty technique, and to his chosen appointive personnel.

In any event, Congress starts off promisingly because the President has deliberately refrained from provocation or challenge, and so have the opposition forces. There will doubtless be many tight places ahead. We have today a return to government by checks and balances. But unlike Mr. Wilson in 1918, the President has read the handwriting on the wall and is taking appropriate action before the opposition forces become overpoweringly strong.

Two great questions loom ahead: Will Mr. Roosevelt seek a fourth term next year? Will the isolationists be strong enough to block a co-operative peace settlement?

Nobody, not even the most ardent New Dealers, and least of all Mr. Roosevelt himself, can look ahead to a fourth term with much enthusiasm. The President for several years has hopefully mentioned his desire to retire. Yet the prospect of a large place in a world-peacemaking negotiation is a supreme challenge and opportunity to him. Possibly the opposition in Congress, both now and after the 1944 elections, will be strong enough to keep the occupant of the White House—even if it should be Mr. Roosevelt—under such control that a genuinely balanced government would ensue.

If the war is still in an acute phase in 1944, a bitter political campaign and the advent of an inexperienced President would be a large risk. Much will depend, of course, on the talents and experience of the actual nominees.

It may be that we shall have to devise new political techniques for meeting the situation, within the democratic framework. Broadly, the country's and the world's need would be for as much statesmanship and experienced leadership as possible in finishing the war and making the peace. What Mr. Roosevelt

has to offer in that regard should not be wasted. On the other hand, a fourth term as President would be a still further shock to our political traditions, and as far as domestic politics are concerned might well be out of step with popular feeling and the convictions of Congress. Could we not achieve ways of using Mr. Roosevelt's experience without giving him another four-year lease of political power? We have half-way answered the question in the present Congress. It remains to be shown how well or ill it works.

The chances of a peace in which the United States would play its full part are today very good. The thing to avoid is the projection of the issue into partisan politics. With that objective in view, President Roosevelt quite evidently intends to use techniques which do not call for Senatorial ratification. For example, former Governor Herbert Lehman's relief organization, the air ferry system, our new merchant navy, and Lend-Lease, will all constitute powerful factors integrating the United States with the world, and they call for little or no Senatorial action—certainly not a two-thirds majority. The scope and nature of our occupation forces, our overseas bases, the roads, railroads, and air fields that we are building are halfway along the way to an international police force. In short, we are in the world, and unless partisan politics goes to an unforeseen and irrational extreme, we are in to stay.

And you can count on President Roosevelt consciously doing all the practical things Woodrow Wilson would not deign to do.

Mirror of World Opinion

Man Power and God Power

This is Universal Prayer Week, which the President urges everybody to observe, because "without spiritual armor we cannot win the war, be worthy of winning it, or be fit to make the peace," and I figure it won't take much urging.

We're doing a great job in planes, tanks, and guns, but the production lines of faith can stand speeding up. . . .

I ain't preaching, but it won't hurt a bit to link up a little of the emphasis on man power with some on God power.—DAVE BOONE in *The New York Sun*.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year . . . \$12.00
Six months . . . \$6.00
Three months . . . \$3.00
One month . . . \$1.00
Single Copies, 5 cents
Cost of remaining Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 425 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 650 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: 18 rue du Mont Blanc, 46 Faubourg St. Honoré, 18 rue du Mont Blanc.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

The Wide Horizon

How Silver Holds Its Power

By Roscoe Fleming

DENVER

Most hotly criticized and condemned group in the United States has been the so-called silver bloc in the United States Senate, which long ago established an economic privilege through passage of the so-called silver acts.

How did such a small minority as 12 Senators out of 96 obtain the power to get such a privilege and now to retain it in the face of virtually nation-wide hostility and criticism? Especially when the population of the States they represent is less than 3 per cent of the Nation's, and the employment in all silver and gold mining has only been about 50,000?

Actually, in one view, this comparative insignificance was helpful rather than otherwise to the backers of silver legislation, because the 97 per cent ignored so complicated, dim and esoteric a question as silver, of interest to so few people, and those who were interested worked unnoticed.

How many of the publications that recently at such length and so indignantly denounced the silver legislation and its sponsors, carried more than a mere paragraph or so when the silver laws were first enacted—including the advance in the price of domestic silver to \$7.171 an ounce in 1939? Yet the laws were just as "bad" then as they may be now.

Even most people in the so-called Silver States were and are largely indifferent to these laws, but the silver mine operators and others directly interested, gleam with a fanatic fervor that would make it unhealthy, in the political sense, for their Senators to do other than support the legislation.

The fact that the economists say the silver legislation is uneconomic and unwise makes no difference. In such cases people resort for self-justification to mystic sanctions, and silver has been almost a religious movement ever since Bryan's day.

In fact, the mine operators insist they are doing their part in the war, because silver is usually associated with baser metals, now very important, and they say the silver "pays for" the latter. They have been bolstered in that belief by the high priorities granted to mines which show even a trace of such strategic minerals.

One mill the writer visited was producing weekly about \$7,000 worth of silver, about seven tons of lead and one ton of copper. If the silver were not produced and sold, the mine could not operate. It had a high priority. But if the silver were only to be dumped into the vaults at West Point, the mine was charging the national economy about \$1,000 a ton for lead and copper.

But this mill and the mines were the sole support of a community too high in altitude for agriculture, and with tourists absent because of the war. People do not easily surrender their sole source of livelihood.

So the stubbornness of members of the silver bloc may be accounted for by the fact that they would make thousands of potent and determined political enemies at home where it would hurt, and no friends worth while elsewhere, if they yielded to the clamor for repeal or modification.

But how do they have the power to block it? Well, the National Opinion Research Center, established at the University of Denver, some time ago analyzed the sources of this very power, or rather that of the 16 Senators from the eight Mountain States who act in concert on most matters.

These States have 3 per cent of the population, but their Senators have 16.67 per cent of the voting power of the Senate on both domestic and foreign issues, or enough to resolve any closely disputed question.

These four million people are as well represented in the Senate as the 61 millions of the eight most populous States. More so, indeed, for whereas the interests of the people in the more populous States are so complex and at times antagonistic that their Senators are pulled back and forth between those interests, Senators of the Mountain (or Silver) States have constituencies with few, direct, and non-conflicting primary interests. Let a Senator serve those interests faithfully, i. e., silver, irrigation, livestock, and they won't care how much trading he does on other issues.

In this same poll the Center asked the people of the Mountain States whether silver should continue to be protected by the present or similar acts—and 69 per cent said "Yes!" The silver Senators knew it already.